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Moreno J. Caparrelli  
Weikko S. Lammi  
Charles E. Fosha  
Clifford W. Sullivan  
Lelf I. Larson  
Thomas W. Shuford, Jr.  
Roy B. Jarnagin  
John Sawula  
Pender L. Jennings, Jr.  
Humphrey L. Turner  
George K. Dress  
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David A. Broad  
Jaroslav Kohl  
Horace G. Benoit  
Titus Branchi  
Charles L. Suggs  
Eldon L. Edwards  
Joseph Sahaj  
Floyd M. Symons  
George B. Howe  
Joseph F. Hagan  
Willard H. Moore  
George N. Boyd  
George W. Hoover  
Milton J. Barrett  
Harrell H. Scales  
Harry R. Barnhorst  
Amory Cutet  
David J. Leshner  
Walter F. Smith  
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Justus N. Alley  
John W. Ryles, Jr.  
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Charles H. Pollow  
Ernest R. Davis  
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John C. Mitchell  
Romolo Cousins  
Naden F. J. Stimac  
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Nels J. Nelson  
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Jesse E. Lee  
Clifford W. Engler  
Irvin H. Bordihn  
Laurence F. Seaman  
Orion A. Hammett  
James H. Manning  
Caydar E. Swenson  
Howard W. Dye  
Ira L. Lynn  
Joseph W. Vercher  
John S. Ervin  
William G. McClellan  
Henry H. Frye  
Loren P. Fitzgerald  
William C. Norcott  
Kenneth M. Sullivan  
Austin B. Smith  
Robert G. Laurie  
Ernest L. Morgan  
Samuel B. Killingsworth  
Ronald E. Gill  
Fred H. Thorne  
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Eugene J. Rice  
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William M. Harnish  
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Aubyn L. Adkins  
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Halford Woodson  
Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr.  
John H. Lobdell  
Edgar R. Meyer  
Phillip F. Erken Brack  
Robert J. Zoeller  
Homer H. Halsten, Jr.  
Americo J. Vescevi  
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Franklyn E. Dailey, Jr.  
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Patrick Leehey  
Francis M. Tully  
William M. Pardee  
Orion A. Templeton  
John L. Nichols  
John J. S. Daniel  
Clyde B. Anderson  
John J. Emanski, Jr.  
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John W. Shultz, Jr.  
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Edward A. Jones

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, SUPPLY CORPS  
John W. Weigand  
Robert A. Moss  
William D. Sams

George H. Wood  
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Charles A. Gibbs

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Harvey R. Lampshire  
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Theron K. Eaton  
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William X. Heelan  
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Stephen J. Gandy  
Adolph W. Meyers  
Irving Frontis  
Fred C. Roepke  
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Marques E. Kelzur, Jr.

Stanley Christensen  
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John H. Whitener  
Simon D. Kramar  
Michael J. Knapp  
Emmett M. Campbell  
Leo C. Lemire  
Emery L. Morton  
John L. Warden  
Damon J. Barnett  
John A. Keefer  
Milton A. Link  
Joe T. Brittain  
Royce L. Daniels  
William C. Norcott  
Carlos L. Tolleson  
Guy L. Putman, Jr.  
Charles W. Chappell  
Walter W. Tolson  
William T. Peach 3d

have been granted the privilege of serving Thee and our people in the capacity of representatives, take this moment to bow our heads in reverence to Thy almighty grace.

It is with devout humility that our minds reach out to Thee to ask Thy guidance in these moments of fear and trial. We pray, that through Thy generous love, Thou will give to us the knowledge, and open before us, through our own desire, the pathway to eternal love and understanding for all mankind. Help us, in our positions of leadership, to make decisions that will lead to peace for all peoples of this earth.

In this moment we pray for divine knowledge that Thy will may be accomplished, that the people of the earth may know of our unselfish desire for peace and good will.

In our Father's name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 31, 1951, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Woodruff, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 253. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Japanese Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1) entitled "An act to provide for the common defense and security of the United States and to permit the more effective utilization of manpower resources of the United States by authorizing universal military training and service, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate Senate Concurrent Resolution 12 favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 51-22.

JOSEPH P. KAMP

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the House.

I have been subpoenaed to appear before the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, to testify on June 6, 1951, at 9:30 a. m., in the case of the United States against Joseph P. Kamp, which is a congressional contempt proceeding. Under the precedents of the House, I am unable to comply with this subpoena without the

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. PRIEST.

#### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

JUNE 4, 1951.

I hereby designate the Honorable J. PERCY PRIEST to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### PRAYER

Rev. Richard D. Aspinall, of the Colorado-Utah Methodist Conference, offered the following prayer:

Our God unto Thee, the greatest leader a nation may possess, we, who

consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I, therefore, submit the matter for the consideration of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the subpoena.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. JOSEPH P. KAMP, DEFENDANT, CRIMINAL ACTION NO. 1788-50

To CARL ALBERT, Congressman from Oklahoma, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

You are hereby commanded to appear in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia at District Courthouse in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 6th day of June 1951 at 9:30 o'clock a. m. to testify in the case of the *United States v. Joseph P. Kamp*, Criminal Action No. 1788-50.

This subpoena is issued on application of the defendant.

JUNE 1, 1951.

HARRY M. HULL, Clerk.

By MARGARET H. ESSER, Deputy Clerk.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 241) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas Representative CARL ALBERT, a Member of this House, has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness before the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, to testify at 9:30 o'clock antemeridian, on the 6th day of June 1951, in the case of the *United States v. Joseph P. Kamp*, Criminal Docket No. 1788-50; and

Whereas by the privileges of the House no Member is authorized to appear and testify, but by order of the House: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Representative CARL ALBERT is authorized to appear in response to the subpoena of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in the case of the *United States v. Joseph P. Kamp* at such time as when the House is not sitting in session; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpoena of said court.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDIA EMERGENCY FOOD AID ACT OF 1951

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (S. 872) to furnish emergency food aid to India.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

WITHDRAWING RECOGNITION FROM THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS SATELLITES

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inform the House that I am today placing in the hopper a series of resolutions, starting off with a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that we should withdraw recognition of the Soviet Union, and following with separate resolutions that we should withdraw recognition of the Soviet satellite governments and terminate diplomatic relations with all of them.

If the American Communist clique took over this country—William F. Foster, Dennis, and the rest—and if they imposed a police-state government on the United States, would we as the American people want other governments of the world to recognize that Communist police-state government as our government?

If we really have a friendship and a love for the people that are presently being enslaved by the Soviet Union, do we want to recognize that enslavement? I say we should not. In the Soviet Union alone the present gangster government has murdered over 40,000,000 of its own citizens. This figure is apart from World War II casualties. It has terrorized the peasants by robbing them of their farms in a program of wholesale collective farming. It has chained workers to their jobs; and, it has put all intellectuals in a Marxist strait-jacket; it maintains millions of innocent people in slave labor camps. If we are really for these people how can we continue to recognize a government with such a criminal record against them? When the present administration recognized the U. S. S. R. in 1933, after 15 years of nonrecognition by us, it was upon certain basic conditions. Among these conditions was, to quote Roosevelt's letter to Kalinin, President of the Soviets, to afford the American and Russian people with "a practical method of communicating directly with one another." Stalin's iron curtain completely destroys any possibility of direct communication between the American and Russian people.

Stalin also promised as conditions of recognition in 1933, that he would cease all efforts to interfere in the internal affairs of the United States and would not permit any organization in Russia to engage in activities that would attempt to change the form of the Government of the United States. These conditions have also been grossly violated.

Our ambassadors in Russia and the satellite countries are virtual prisoners in their embassies. The Communist embassies in Washington are used as bases for espionage and activities detrimental to the United States. We gain little or nothing by recognizing these gangster governments. Most important of all we cause the people behind the iron curtain to lose heart because we recognize as legitimate governments that have enslaved them.

PRICE CONTROLS ON ASPARAGUS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to

address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, some of the Members of the House, I know, and people in my district, remember when Mr. Truman went on the radio shortly before the last election and said the farmers ought to have their heads examined. Some of those farmers who voted for him sure should.

I recall last week a group was down here from Michigan. They grow asparagus. This OPS—I just do not have the words to describe it accurately, as I should like to—has fixed a price for asparagus from the growers to the processors of \$204 in California; that is, per ton.

In Michigan they have a price of \$165 a ton. You see the differential? Forty dollars per ton. When you go down to talk to them about it, what do they say? They are finally forced to admit that the asparagus we give them is just exactly as good in quality and in food content as the asparagus from California—yes, California and New Jersey. But no, they say reason for the discrimination is historical. I guess that is because California voted for Mr. Truman. I cannot figure it out any other way. The OPA ruined Michigan on black raspberries and on grapes \$10 a ton during the last war. Now they are after the Michigan asparagus growers and processors.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Wednesday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore granted.

IMPROVING RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, within the past few days a number of my distinguished colleagues from the State of Michigan have risen in the House in support of H. R. 3669, a bill to improve the Railroad Retirement Act, which is now pending in the Interstate Commerce Committee. I desire to join with my friends from Michigan in support of this legislation.

The people who are living on fixed incomes under the Railroad Retirement Act are in need of immediate relief. They have a retirement system of which they are proud and which they are constantly striving to improve. In view of the present cost of living, it would seem that these improvements are indeed timely.

I am certain that the distinguished chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the gentleman from Ohio, the Honorable BOB CROSSER, will act with expediency in handling this matter. I



am hopeful that he and his committee will report H. R. 3669 as quickly as possible in order that we may help the railroad workers combat the inflation that is running amuck in this time of crisis.

As much as any other Member of Congress, my constituency is deeply involved in this problem. There are many railroad annuitants, pensioners, widows, and children living in my district. The hardship which we are seeking to correct is especially evident among widows and children. I am sure that all Members of the House will agree with me when I say that our first efforts must be to assure that these widows and children will be cared for.

#### WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD INVESTIGATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, which is investigating the operation of the Wage Stabilization Board, may have permission to sit during the sessions of the House this week while the House is engaged in general debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

#### ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE PRIVILEGES TO CERTAIN INDEFINITE SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3605) to amend section 6 of Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945, as amended, to grant annual and sick leave privileges to certain indefinite substitute employees in the postal service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 6 of the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945, as amended, is amended by the addition of a paragraph to read as follows:

"Employees in the postal service whose appointments are indefinite in character and for not less than 90 consecutive days, shall be granted, under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, the same rights and benefits with respect to annual and sick leave that accrue to regular employees, and each such employee shall receive credit for one-twelfth of a year for each whole calendar month such employee is carried on the roll as an indefinite employee: *Provided,* That the provision of this section shall not apply to substitute rural carriers."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this act to such act of July 6, 1945, as amended, shall take effect as of December 1, 1950, but shall not apply in the case of any person who has been separated from the postal service prior to the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

Page 1, line 10, before the word "indefinite" insert "temporary or."

On page 2, line 6, strike out "an indefinite" and insert in lieu thereof "a temporary or indefinite."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PAROLE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3455) to amend section 4202 of title 18, United States Code, relating to parole of Federal prisoners.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that there are certain amendments to this bill which have been agreed to by the committee. If so, I have no objection, and I withdraw my reservation of objection under that assumption.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 4202 of title 18 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

#### "§ 4202. Prisoners eligible

"(a) A Federal prisoner, other than a juvenile delinquent or a committed youth offender, wherever confined and serving a definite term or terms of over one hundred and eighty days, whose record shows that he has observed the rules of the institution in which he is confined, may be released on parole after serving one-third of such term or terms or after serving 15 years of a life sentence or of a sentence of over 45 years.

"(b) When by reason of his training and response to the rehabilitation program of the Bureau of Prisons, it appears to the Board of Parole that there is a reasonable probability that a prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his immediate release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, but he has not served one-third of the term of his sentence or 15 years in the case of a life sentence or of a sentence of over 45 years, the Board in its discretion may apply to the court imposing sentence for such reduction in his sentence as may make him eligible for parole. The court shall have jurisdiction to act upon the application at any time and place within the district, in chambers or otherwise, and no hearings shall be required."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, after the word "the", insert "satisfaction of the."

And page 2, line 5, after the word "that", strike out "there is a reasonable probability that."

Page 2, line 11, after the word "Board", strike out "in its discretion."

And page 2, line 11, after the word "may", insert "after due notice to the United States Attorney for the district in which such person was convicted."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORD:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "(a)."

On page 2, line 2, after the end of the line, close the quotation mark.

On page 2, strike out lines 3 through 18, inclusive.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH RESPECT TO FRAUD BY WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2948) to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to fraud by radio.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have an explanation of the bill, because I think most of us recognize there are many radio advertisements that tread closely on grounds of fraud.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. For the information of the gentleman from Nebraska, this bill merely extends to radio the mail fraud type of law that now applies whenever you commit fraud through the United States mail. This makes it an analogous offense over the radio as pertains to the use of the mails.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Does the gentleman think it tightens up the code for advertising over the radio?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. This prohibits fraudulent radio and television advertising where the mails are not employed as an element in perpetrating the scheme. However, the original bill as offered before the committee provided that the radio-station owner who knowingly permits such a fraudulent scheme would be in the same category as the one who perpetrated the fraud. This bill eliminates reference to the radio broadcaster since the conspiracy and accessory sections of the Criminal Code now apply to him.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, will the gentleman state whether or not this bill would prevent fraudulent advertising by radio?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Precisely, the principal objective of this bill is to eliminate fraudulent radio advertising in the same manner as schemes to use the mails to defraud are presently barred.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman what the attitude of the National Association of Broadcasters is toward this legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. For the information of the gentleman, I may say that a number of witnesses appeared before the subcommittee. They, of course, objected to the bill in its original form, but as it was amended to conform to the mail fraud statute, it was agreeable to them. The National Association of Broadcasters endorses the bill as amended by the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That title 18, United States Code, "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," is amended by adding the following new section immediately after section 1342:

"Sec. 1343. Fraud by radio.

"Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of radio communication or interstate wire, communication, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, or whoever operating any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States, knowingly permits the transmission of any such communication, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 63 of title 18 United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"1343. Fraud by radio."

With the following committee amendments:

1. Page 1, line 11, strike "radio communication or" and insert after "wire", the words "radio or television."

2. Page 2, lines 2 through 5, strike "or whoever operating any radio station for which a license is required by any law of the United States knowingly permits the transmission of any such communication."

3. Page 2, line 6, strike "\$10,000" and substitute therefor "\$1,000."

4. Page 2, the line following line 10, amend the catchline to read "1343. Fraud by wire, radio, or television."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to fraud by wire, radio, or television."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL BY COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 240) to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to personnel employed by the House Committee on Ways and Means in connection with the investigation ordered by House Resolution 78, Eighty-second Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### AMENDING SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3091) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That subsection (e) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned noncropland which solely and directly conserve or benefit nearby or adjoining privately owned lands of such persons and who maintain and use such Federal land by formal agreement with the Federal agency having jurisdiction thereof and who comply with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation program formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17 of this act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments under such program to the same extent as other producers."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING SECTION 12 OF THE MISSING PERSONS ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1199) to amend section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, relating to travel by dependents and transportation of household and personal effects.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill will call for the expenditure of approximately \$3,000,000, and that is too much for a bill to be considered on the Consent Calendar.

I understand that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILPATRICK] intends to ask unanimous consent to consider this bill after the calendar is called. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

#### LAPEL BUTTONS INDICATING LOSS OF NEXT OF KIN IN BATTLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3911) to provide appropriate lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who lost or lose their lives in the armed services of the United States during World War II or during any subsequent war or period of armed hostilities in which the United States may be engaged.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER] or some member of the committee something in regard to this bill. I think it is a very meritorious bill and one that should be passed, but there is no departmental report with the bill. Can the gentleman assure us that the departments concerned have no objection to the passage of the bill?

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I can give the gentleman that assurance. A subcommittee of which the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER] was chairman held hearings on the bill. Representatives of the Department of Defense appeared before the subcommittee and supported the legislation. I can give assurance to the House that the bill has the approval of both the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Our rule is to require a report from the departments concerned, but with the assurance of the gentleman I withdraw my objection.

Mr. PRICE. I can give the gentleman the assurance that it has the approval of both the Budget Bureau and the Department of Defense.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act of August 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 710, title 36, U. S. C. 182a-182d), is amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Defense shall formulate and fix the size, design, and composition of a lapel button (to be known as the 'gold star lapel button') suitable as a means of identification for widows, parents, and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost or lose their lives in the armed services of the United States during World War II or during any subsequent war or period of armed hostilities in which the United States may be engaged. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force shall procure for their respective departments such number of gold star lapel buttons as shall be necessary to effect distribution of such buttons in accordance with the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 2. (a) Upon application to the Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, as the case may be, one such gold star lapel button shall be furnished, without cost, to the widow and to each of the parents of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost or loses his or her life in the armed services of the United States during World War II or during any subsequent war or period of armed hostilities in which the United States may be engaged.

"(b) In addition to the gold star lapel button authorized in subsection (a) of this section, gold star lapel buttons shall also be furnished, upon application and the payment of an amount sufficient to cover the cost of manufacture and distribution, to the next of kin, not hereinbefore designated, of any such deceased person.

"(c) Not more than one gold star lapel button shall be furnished to any one individual as provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, except whenever a gold star lapel button furnished under the provisions of this act shall have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was furnished such button may be replaced, upon application, by payment of an amount sufficient to cover the cost of manufacture and distribution.

"(d) Gold star lapel buttons shall be distributed in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

"Sec. 3. As used in this act, (a) the term 'widow' shall include widower; (b) the term 'parents' shall include mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, mother through adoption, father through adoption, and foster



parents who stood in loco parentis; (c) the term 'next of kin' shall include only children, brothers, sisters, half brothers, and half sisters; (d) the term 'children' shall include stepchildren and children through adoption; and (e) the term 'World War II' shall include the period extending from September 8, 1939, to July 25, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

"SEC. 4. Whoever shall (1) wear, display on his person, or otherwise use as an insignia, any gold star lapel button issued to another person under the provisions of this act; (2) falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or aid in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any lapel button authorized by this act; or (3) sell or bring into the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, from any foreign place, or have in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited lapel button, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

"SEC. 5. Such sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO THE VILLAGE OF HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 385) to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the village of Highland Falls, N. Y.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey, without consideration, to the village of Highland Falls, N. Y., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that tract or parcel of land in the town of Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly boundary of State Highway No. 5328 (Old Route 9W) approximately twenty-three feet west of the Stoney Lonesome Creek, and running thence on a line which produced will be twenty feet from the center of the south concrete culvert wall through which Stoney Lonesome Brook flows, south twenty-three degrees west passing through an iron pipe on the northerly bank of the Highland Falls Brook, ninety-eight feet, more or less, to the center of the Highland Falls Brook (also known as Buttermilk Falls Brook); thence in an easterly direction along the center line of said brook two hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to a point; thence north twenty-three degrees east passing through an iron pipe on the northerly bank of the Highland Falls Brook seventy-five feet, more or less, to the southerly boundary of State Highway No. 5328; thence along the southerly boundary of State Highway No. 5328 north fifty-one degrees fifty-seven minutes thirteen seconds west twenty-three feet, more or less, to an angle in the southerly boundary of said highway; thence north fifty-eight degrees thirteen minutes fifty-nine seconds west one hundred nineteen and sixty one-hundredths feet; thence north seventy degrees twenty-six minutes eleven seconds west seventy-nine feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, following line 20, add the following new section:

"SEC. 2. The deed effecting the conveyance provided for in section 1 shall contain (a) such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Army to insure that the property is used for the construction of

a filtration plant or other similar purpose; (b) a provision that the construction shall be performed and the property used in such manner as not to interfere with the Government's use of its property in the vicinity; (c) a provision that the filtration plant or other similar improvement shall be completed not later than 10 years from the date of enactment of this act. In the event of failure on the part of the village of Highland Falls to make such improvements within the period specified, title to the property shall thereupon revert to the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PROVIDING THAT AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER SHALL BE NAMED THE "FORRESTAL"

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 67 to provide that the first Navy supercarrier shall be named the *James V. Forrestal*.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That when and if the United States completes construction of the aircraft carrier known as the *United States* when its construction was ordered discontinued in April 23, 1949, or another carrier of the same class, it shall be named the *James V. Forrestal*.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That when and if the United States completes construction of the aircraft carrier known as the *United States*, the construction of which was discontinued on April 23, 1949, or the aircraft carrier authorized in Public Law 3, Eighty-second Congress, first session, it shall be named the *Forrestal*."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to provide that an aircraft carrier shall be named the *Forrestal*."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT NEW CASTLE, DEL., ON JUNE 16, 1951

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3573) to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Castle, Del., to be held in New Castle, Del., on June 16, 1951.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am informed by the author of this particular bill that it is contemplated the band will be sent to New Castle, Del., under Presidential order, and that the bill will not be necessary. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

#### SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS BY PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3142) to authorize the settlement by the Attorney General and the payment of certain of the claims filed under the act of July 2, 1948, by persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated under military orders.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am heartily in favor of this bill because a great many of these people who will be claimants under this law reside in my district. The bill as drafted, in my opinion, is a very meritorious one and should be passed.

Congress, in a previous act, created the basic right under which these claimants may seek restitution. That having been done, we certainly should pass this act so that the right which Congress gave the people concerned may come to fruition. A number of American citizens, of Japanese descent, who reside in my congressional district may be entitled to payment of claims under this legislation. We certainly should permit the Attorney General to consider their claims. If agreement can be had as to the amount to be paid, providing it does not exceed \$2,500, it should be paid. The integrity of the United States will be vindicated by the passage of this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 4 (a) of the act of July 2, 1948 (62 Stat. 1231), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. (a) The Attorney General shall except as to claims compromised under section 7 of this act, adjudicate all claims filed under this act by award or order of dismissal, as the case may be, upon written findings of fact and reasons for the decision. A copy of each such adjudication shall be mailed to the claimant or his attorney."

SEC. 2. Section 7 of the act of July 2, 1948 (62 Stat. 1231), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, which funds shall be available also for payment of settlement awards, which shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, made by the Attorney General in compromise settlement of such claims upon the basis of affidavits and available Government records satisfactory to him, in amounts which shall not in any case exceed either three-fourths of the amount, if any, of the claim attributable to compensable items thereof or \$2,500, whichever is less."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXEMPTION OF AN ATTORNEY EMPLOYED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called Senate Joint Resolution 70 to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to an attorney employed by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this Senate joint resolution be passed over without prejudice. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I object. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate joint resolution?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object. The SPEAKER pro tempore. That concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

#### AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO LEASE CERTAIN LAND TO THE CITY OF POPLAR (MONT.)

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 3033) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain land in the State of Montana to the city of Poplar and the county of Roosevelt, Mont.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to leave for airport purposes to the city of Poplar and the County of Roosevelt, Mont., for a period of 25 years and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and such city and county, with the approval of the Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board, the following-described tract of land: The southwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 27 north, range 51 east, Montana principal meridian.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "leave" and insert "lease."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "Tribal."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "southwest" and insert "southeast."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EVIDENTIARY VALUE OF MICROFILMED RECORDS

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4106) to amend title 28 of the United States Code entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure" by adding a new section thereto known as section 1732b to permit the photographic reproduction of business records and the introduction of the same in evidence.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice that the bill, in a way, revolutionizes the laws of evidence in our Federal courts. Could the gentleman make an explanation of the bill and just how it would operate?

Mr. PRESTON. I think it could be said that the bill does two things. First,

it does what the gentleman says. It gives high standing to microfilm evidence in the United States courts. It permits business people, insurance companies, banks, or any type of business or any governmental agency to destroy records in the regular course of business and to preserve the microfilm copies, thereby saving great space and a great deal of cost incident to preserving the records, and it makes that microfilm copy admissible under the best evidence rule in all United States courts. Secondly, one of the main things this bill will do, it will reduce by one-third the cost of maintaining space for records of the United States Government. The Hoover Commission estimated that it cost \$1,300,000,000 annually to store Government records. There will be some cost to microfilming, but taking that into account and also the fact that we must keep some current records, it is estimated that this bill will save a third of that cost, amounting to approximately \$450,000,000.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I will say to the gentleman that this is a meritorious bill, but insofar as microfilming and photostatic copies are concerned, it actually makes secondary evidence the best evidence. I want to ask this further question: Is there any provision in the bill to assure those concerned that the photostatic copy or the microfilm is a copy of the original instrument, which would be the best evidence?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes; there is.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker, with that assurance.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. This was a unanimous report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PRESTON. That is true. The Committee on the Judiciary passed this bill out unanimously.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That title 28 of the United States Code entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure" is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section 1732b to read as follows:

"§ 1732b. Photographic copies of records

"If any business, institution, member of a profession or calling, or any department or agency of government, in the regular course of business or activity has kept or recorded any memorandum, writing, entry, print, representation or combination thereof, of any act, transaction, occurrence, or event, and in the regular course of business has caused any or all of the same to be recorded, copied, or reproduced by any photographic, photostatic, microfilm, microcard, miniature photographic, or other process which accurately reproduces or forms a durable medium for so reproducing the original, the original may be destroyed in the regular course of business unless held in a custodial or fiduciary capacity or unless its preservation is required by law. Such reproduction, when satisfactorily identified, is as admissible in evidence as the original itself in any judicial or administrative proceeding whether the original is in existence or not and an en-

largement or facsimile of such reproduction is likewise admissible in evidence if the original reproduction is in existence and available for inspection under direction of court. The introduction of a reproduced record, enlargement, or facsimile does not preclude admission of the original. This act shall not be construed to exclude from evidence any document or copy thereof which is otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence."

Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 115 of title 27, United States Code, immediately preceding section 1731 of such title, is amended by inserting, immediately underneath item 1731 in such analysis, the following new item:

"1732b. Photographic copies of records."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING SECTION 12 OF THE MISSING PERSONS ACT

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 1199) to amend section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, relating to travel by dependents and transportation of household and personal effects.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please explain the bill?

Mr. KILDAY. This bill has two sections. The first section authorizes the transportation at Government expense of the dependents and household effects of the person who is either killed or missing or interned in a neutral country or prisoner of war. It amends the Missing Persons Act, and the Comptroller General ruled—and I think erroneously—that the subject had to be either killed, missing, or interned as a result of military operations. So, this makes clear that the dependents and household effects of persons in those categories will be transported. The second section would validate payments made prior to the decision of the Comptroller General. It is my understanding that the only objection on the part of the objectors is the fact that section 2 exceeds the amount which, under their own rules, should come before the House on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. ARENDS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This would not indemnify them for loss of property?

Mr. KILDAY. No; it has nothing to do with that. It only has to do with transportation under the Missing Persons Act.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.



The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. The dependents and household and personal effects of any person in active service (without regard to pay grade) who is officially reported as dead, missing, interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy, upon application by such dependents, may be moved (including packing and unpacking of household effects), upon receipt by such dependents of such official report, to such location as may be determined in advance or subsequently approved by the head of the department concerned or by such persons as he may designate. The cost of such transportation, including packing and unpacking of household effects, shall be charged against appropriations currently available. In lieu of transportation authorized by this section for dependents, the head of the department concerned may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs for the whole or such part of travel for which transportation in kind is not furnished, when such travel shall have been completed."

Sec. 2. (a) Claims for travel by dependents and for transportation of household and personal effects which arose under section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, incident to the death of a person in active service, and which were not presented for reimbursement or were presented and were rejected or disallowed, may, until 3 years after the date of approval of this act, be presented for consideration or reconsideration and reimbursement under the provisions of section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended by this act: *Provided*, That this section shall be applicable only to such claims which arose on or after March 7, 1942, and prior to the date of approval of this act.

(b) Payments made by disbursing officers for travel by dependents and for transportation of household and personal effects pursuant to section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, on or after March 7, 1942, and prior to the date of approval of this act, are hereby ratified.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 23, strike out "March 7, 1942" and insert "September 8, 1939."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

This bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REAFFIRMING FRIENDSHIP OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR ALL OTHER PEOPLES

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57) reaffirming the friendship of the American people to all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the goal of the American people is now, and ever has been, a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas the deepest wish of our Nation is to join with all other nations in preserving the dignity of man, and in observing those moral principles which alone lend meaning to his existence; and

Whereas, in proof of this, the United States has offered to share all that is good in atomic energy, asking in return only safeguards against the evil in the atom; and

Whereas the Congress reaffirms its policy as expressed in law "to continue to exert maximum efforts to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter and agreements to achieve universal control of weapons of mass destruction and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces, under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violation and evasion"; and

Whereas this Nation has likewise given of its substance and resources to help those peoples ravaged by war and poverty; and

Whereas terrible danger to all free peoples compels the United States to undertake a vast program of armaments expenditures; and

Whereas we rearm only with reluctance and would prefer to devote our energies to peaceful pursuits: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the Congress of the United States reaffirms the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, and declares—

That the American people deeply regret the artificial barriers which separate them from the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which keep the Soviet peoples from learning of the desire of the American people to live in friendship with all other peoples, and to work with them in advancing the ideal of human brotherhood; and

That the American people believe the Soviet Government could advance the cause of peace immeasurably by removing those artificial barriers, thus permitting the free exchange of information between our peoples; and

That the American people and their Government desire neither war with the Soviet Union nor the terrible consequences of such a war; and

That, although they are firmly determined to defend their freedom and security, the American people welcome all honorable efforts to resolve the differences standing between the United States Government and the Soviet Government and invite the peoples of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship in this endeavor; and

That the Congress request the President of the United States to call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to acquaint the peoples of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of explanation of this historic resolution, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is to reaffirm the opposition of the American people to war and to express their desire to live in peace and friendship with all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union. We must all realize that spiritual power and not material power is the key to the world's ills. As a nation, we must set peace as our goal, believe in it, and find a way to accomplish this goal. While we rearm, we must not sidetrack other methods to avoid war. Again and again we must tell the peoples of the world that our goal is peace.

With the best moral case in the world, we are still on the defensive. We must have the vision and imagination to contribute ideas around which the world can rally.

This resolution will put the American people and Congress squarely on record as standing for peace, not war; for life, not death.

The iron curtain is a menace to world peace because it prevents the American people and the Russian people from getting to know each other. The American Congress has a moral right to call upon Stalin to make known this resolution of friendship to the Russian people. This resolution will come to the attention of the Russian people officially or unofficially.

It is imperative for our country to assume the leadership for peace.

This resolution has its source completely within the legislative initiative of the Congress. Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and other Members of Congress have always felt that with the great change that has taken place in diplomatic and world relations Congress, too, has in its own power the making of foreign policy.

The executive branch of our Government, the State Department, have been so absorbed with the short-term policies needed to redress the power balance of the world that they have failed to realize the necessity for the United States to formulate a long-range policy for peace. Although we need armies and arms to redress the power balance of the world, as a nation we must advance an ideal for the world to rally around.

I was very much interested to read Anne O'Hare McCormick in the New York Times writing from Italy, giving her explanation of the recent numerical gains made by the Communists in Italy. It was quite surprising to most of us to see the numerical gains that they made. I would like to read for the membership a short paragraph from Anne O'Hare McCormick, who is a very experienced observer:

In Europe the Russians are scuttling all their other propaganda to pose as the great champions of peace. They have found that no other appeal is anywhere near so effective. This raises a big question: Why do the democracies let the Kremlin use this reverberating word as if it were another Soviet invention? Why does not the west beat the drums on this popular theme and make the skies whirl with the doves we let loose? Every hour on the hour, why don't we pin the label "warmonger" where it belongs? Why does the United States, especially, let the reactionaries of Moscow get away with the claim that they are revolutionists, offering something new to the world instead of a bondage as old as the pyramids? Soviet communism is the counterrevolution; but if we have not the power and imagination to make that clear as light, communism will continue to win votes from those who hear its voice and never see its face.

During the past number of years the Communists have stolen our symbols of freedom and democracy—they who have no freedom—whose democracy is a farce. They have put false faces on those words. Now they have also stolen, and we have done nothing about it, our symbols of peace. The United States of America has the greatest doctrine of

all to give to the world. As a nation we must proclaim that our goals for the world are similar to the goals of this Nation from its founding. Paraphrasing the Constitution of the United States, they are a more perfect world, common security, the establishment of justice, universal tranquillity, the securing of peace in our own land and throughout the world, general welfare of all peoples, the securing of the blessings of liberty for all peoples and for posterity. As a young nation we represented the most revolutionary force in the world. Yet we allowed the most reactionary of all governments, one which would take the peoples of the world back to the middle ages of slavery and feudalism, the Soviet Union, to capture and use the revolutionary ferment now going on in the world. Let us renew our birthright with zeal and offer it to all who need it.

The United States has proven right here that we know not only what political democracy is but what economic democracy is. It becomes very important that we in the Congress start building a positive program of peace for all the peoples of the world, and also to assure the peoples of the Soviet Union that the intentions of the United States are the intentions of peace and brotherhood.

As General MacArthur said in his testimony before the investigating committee of the other body, the greatest deterrent to war is the massed opposition of all peoples of the world against war. The great masses of the people all over the world stated General MacArthur, including those of Russia, too, do not believe war is inevitable. We in the United States must hammer home the thought that while we rearm, our constant goal is one of peace for all the world.

This resolution is very simple, in that it states our goal is peace, and that it is the deepest wish of our Nation to join with all other nations in preserving the dignity of man. We reiterate our policy to give up all that is evil in the atom. We also state that we are taking from the text of the mutual assistance defense program of 1949 and reasserting our policy of universal control of weapons and disarmament. We repeat that in this country we have given of our substance to attempt to eliminate poverty and economic distress all over the world, and that although terrible danger to all free peoples makes the United States rearm, yet we do so with reluctance, because our ultimate goal is peace. Then we reaffirm our historic friendship for all peoples of the world. We state that we deeply regret the artificial barriers placed between the Soviet people by their iron curtain and the American people for a free exchange of ideas, because we know that in a free interchange of ideas, the ideas of America, the ideas of democracy, and the ideas of the West will be the ideas which will prevail. Then the American people place the onus upon the Soviet Government, giving them an opportunity to advance the cause of peace by asking that they themselves lower these artificial barriers. Then we say we desire neither war with the Soviet Govern-

ment, or with any other peoples of the world, although we are determined to defend our freedom and security, welcoming all honorable efforts to resolve our differences, we invite the people of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship. Then we ask the President of the United States of America to ask the Soviet Government to acquaint the people of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution.

We believe, Mr. Speaker, that in this resolution Congress itself will be taking the initiative for a positive program of peace in which the moral and spiritual factors that have made America great are strong enough as a policy to be the idea around which all peoples can rally.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman said that the Communists have made numerical gains in the last elections in Italy. In view of the fact that we have spent a good many billion dollars in Italy in one form or another, how does the gentleman account for this Communist gain in the last few months?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I will say this to the gentleman, and I have said it before on this floor. I have supported these economic programs and they have been necessary. But I do not think you are ever going to solve the world problem with the dollar bill alone. No matter how much money you spend, you cannot capture the imagination of the great masses of the people of the world by showing them you can give them more gadgets or more material things. The only way we are going to be able to accomplish this is by showing that we in America, which was founded by a great revolution—the ideals of America are still for export, and that we in this country believe that the ideas and results of the American Revolution are something that all people all over the world should gather to their bosoms for their freedom and betterment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

We must prove that when the Soviets talk about democracy, when they talk about freedom, and when they talk about peace, they are only perverting these great American words in order to enslave the people.

In constantly talking about war and constantly talking of rearmament, we ourselves are missing a great bet by failing to point out to the world that we rearm reluctantly, and that the ultimate goal of the Congress and of the American people is world peace. This resolution will start it on its way.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear the gentleman say he does not believe we can purchase friends throughout the world. That has been my contention all along. Is it not true that the struggle in Italy today is between communism and a rebirth of fascism, rather than a struggle between communism and the democratic way of life?

Mr. RIBICOFF. I do not believe so. I would say this: I think the struggle for democracy in many portions of the world is a very difficult struggle. I do not think you can paint the ideologies of the world in all black or all white. There are gradations in between. Much of the world is gray, and I think the United States must recognize that progress will often be slow for democracy. While I think communism has great numerical strength in Italy, there are great forces in Italy seeking democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has again expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, perhaps I am presumptuous to take 3 minutes on this resolution, but I want to point out one thing that I think is generally misunderstood all over the world. We frequently hear, through press reports in various parts of the world, that America is an imperialistic country. The Soviets are trying to drive home that thought wherever and whenever they can. The idea the Soviets are trying to spread is that America intends to get dividends on the things we have done to help the world, and that is in the form of what they refer to as imperialism—that is, concessions from or subjugation of other countries.

The complete answer to that is the record of America with reference to the Philippines. The most significant thing that has occurred in over 200 years, in my opinion, is the fact that in 1946 America liberated the Philippine Islands. I do not know of any nation with a record like it. In 1898 the United States took under its wing this undeveloped country as a result of the Spanish-American War. We spent untold millions trying to train the people in the islands for self-government. After a continuous effort for almost half a century we finally kept our word, which was given by President McKinley, that when the Philippines were ready for freedom and self-government they would get it. We granted them their own sovereignty in 1946 with a collaboration pact to help them for 25 years.

In many other ways America has indicated by the expenditure of money—by the expenditure of human life—that we are interested in a peaceful world. It is fair to state that two times in my lifetime we have seen America bail Western Europe out of a tragic and devastating war—twice America did this—and we have never asked for a square foot of territory or a single dollar of indemnity. So I think it is well for us to place ourselves on record as the Congress—and also on behalf of the American people—that all we are doing these things for is to try to get a peaceful world where the difficulties, the controversies, and the frictions of the human race may be resolved in some form other than upon the battlefield. That is why I am heartily in favor of this resolution. This resolution not only expresses the thought of every Member of Congress but I am also convinced that it expresses the thoughts



and ideas of the American people—that all we want is peace, nothing more.

I have visited every continent in the world on official trips for the Armed Services Committee—and the Military Affairs Committee—studying the security problems of the world and exploring the problem of how world peace may be obtained. From conversations with peoples of over a dozen countries, I am convinced that the people want peace and expect the statesmen of the world to find a way to get it. If the people of the world can register their sentiment through their governments, I am positive we would have world peace promptly. This is merely to tell the peoples of all countries that the American people and their Government which represents them and their ideas also are anxious to get peace. I hope that the expressions in this resolution will bear the fruit that we all want, namely, world peace for all time to come.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HOWELL].

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, being one of the cosponsors of this resolution reaffirming the United States friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and all other peoples, I would like to add my word of support to this bill and request favorable action by Members of the House.

The United States and its allies are in the midst of building a great structure of peace in which all the peoples of the world must participate in order that the goals which all of us seek can be achieved. I am confident that in the hearts of all peoples there is an honest desire for peaceful companionship with our fellow men. But for those people who live behind the iron curtain in Europe and Asia this desire for peace very rarely sees expression in acts of statesmanship.

The passage of this resolution would be a true act of statesmanship on the part of Congress. This resolution is the American people speaking directly to the people of the world reaffirming our desire for honest companionship in a world of peace and freedom. If the truth were available to these people to whom this message will be sent and if these people were free to speak their own minds, I am confident that they would answer us in the same spirit.

The United States must, as the leading Nation of the free world, take every step we know of to communicate directly with the people in totalitarian countries. We must convince them that we understand their problems and do whatever we can to kindle their friendship for us. These people do not have access to the truth; on the contrary, they are fed a continuous diet of vilification and hatred of the governments and peoples of freedom-loving nations. Through our expanded Voice of America and other information media, we are able to reach many millions of these people. We are able to tell them just what our goals are, just what we are doing and how and why we are doing it.

In our message to these people we must be sure to keep alive their never-ending quest for peace and freedom and

security. We must convince them that they are our friends and that we are trying to do whatever we can to some day free them from the burdens that their totalitarian regime imposes on them.

Let us, then, perform a true act of statesmanship by demonstrating with the passage of this resolution that the people of the United States have sincere friendship for the people of all nations everywhere in the world.

The gentleman from Connecticut has previously stated that we have let Russia run away with the ball on this thing, and through their propaganda devices put us on the defensive. They are posing as the ones who want peace and have made us, in the eyes of many people throughout the world, appear as the ones who are trying to lead the world to war.

This resolution will be a step in the other direction and a sound step that we should take.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN]. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman who is about to address us introduced a resolution of similar import which the committee had before it. His resolution and the thoughts set forth in it were influential in the drafting of amendments to the present resolution. I wish to congratulate the gentleman on his interest in this subject.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

In comparing the resolution as it is presently before the House with that which was originally submitted, there are certain definite improvements, particularly the one referring to an agreement on atomic energy, which I understand the gentleman from Ohio introduced in committee. It is a very good amendment.

I note also particularly the phrase on page 3 wherein the resolution invites the people of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship, which I understand the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is responsible for. That is also important.

The main idea of the resolution in expressing friendship to the people of the Soviet Union is, of course, a very good one. The members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee are students of this subject and any student who has pursued this matter certainly must come to the conclusion that it is the people of the Soviet Union and the people of every other country who are interested in world peace, as are the people of the United States. It is the Communist governments of these peoples that are presently seeking to create conditions of war.

I do have one criticism of the resolution which I would like to point out at this time. The resolution retains the phrase that we shall seek to resolve differences standing between the United States Government and the Soviet Government. By that the indication is that we are to continue to seek to enter into agreements with the U. S. S. R. In the past thirty-odd years of Russia's reign over the Russian people, by conservative estimates that Government has murdered

in excess of 40,000,000 of the people of the Soviet Union. This is exclusive of wartime casualties. We all know of the nature of the police state which it has imposed. It has imposed that police state on the farmers, on the workers, on the intellectuals, and on every other strata of its society. All of us have now come to the conclusion that the Kremlin has enslaved its people.

Do we want to enter into an agreement with this type of government? Is such an agreement valid or binding? It seems to me the situation is very much like a person who is kidnapped. We say to the kidnaper: "We will seek to enter honorably into an agreement with you but we are not going to try to get the victim of the kidnapping released." In other words, we are recognizing the status quo of enslavement of the Soviet peoples.

The Russian Government over a period of 30 years has perhaps the greatest criminal record of any government the world has ever seen, certainly in modern times. Do we delude ourselves into thinking we are going to enter into a valid agreement with that government of any kind? The thing that is objectionable, in my opinion, about the mere statement that we are trying to enter into an agreement with this government is that the people who are enslaved by it may say: "Why do you say you are for us and are friendly to us, yet you are still trying to make a deal or an agreement with our enslavers?"

In other words, it takes a great deal of the good out of this resolution to say that we will seek to enter into an agreement with a regime, a tyrannical regime, which certainly does not represent these people. It is very much like a statement of Secretary Acheson in the early part of 1950 when he said: "We do not want to try to subvert the Soviet Union."

It seems to me if we are really for the people, our people should help them to get rid of that government.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that H. R. 4141, which was to have been the business of today following the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 57, be put over and made the order of business tomorrow.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman consulted with the minority leader?

Mr. MANSFIELD. He approves, and the ranking member of the District Committee, Mr. SIMPSON, does.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. What is the reason for putting over H. R. 4141? Is there any special reason for it going over?

Mr. MANSFIELD. No; we just want to put it over, if we can.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Is that to get the vote on Tuesday?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think I am going to object.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I hope the gentleman will not object to that.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I understand that there is some question about quorum calls. I am here to work. If there are quorum calls, I am going to answer. I admit some of the Members are not here. It would seem the leadership ought to schedule a full week of work—some of us are not able to go home every week end. If work is scheduled on Mondays and Fridays it might be possible for all of the Members to have a recess in August. I am certain the leadership can expect some roll calls in the future on Mondays and Fridays. So I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was brought to our committee by the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF]. We were immediately responsive to the idea that effort should be made by the peoples' representatives of this country to reach the people of the Soviet Union. As the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] has said, we considered also a resolution offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN] a most interesting one contributing very materially to the end results.

I would like to say just a word about the whole method of procedure of the gentleman whose name appears on this resolution, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF]. From the first reading it was evident that he had no pride of authorship, rather did he want the best thinking of the committee. He welcomed all suggestions and was palpably happy over the result. This resolution endeavors to express the fact that we who represent the people of this country know that the people of Russia are like the people of every other country, wanting the same simple things, longing for peace. It emphasizes the fact that we feel it of first importance to bring about an understanding of these common desires.

When such a resolution as this goes out to the world, it says without any possibility of doubt that the people of the United States recognize the fact that although the people of the U. S. S. R. have been taken over by a force which is a force of darkness and destruction, we want to get through to them our fundamental friendship. We hope that this resolution may perhaps light a small candle of hope within their darkness so that they may look toward freedom—toward the renewal of contacts with the outside world. Once they know without fear of misunderstanding what is going on in the world they will be able to realize that we, who have been thrust into this position of leadership among the free peoples of the world, do mean every word we say when we express a desire for peace, a desire for world understanding, a desire for friendship in its broadest sense, and that we have but one thought in mind—the good of all human beings. We do not believe the individual

to be the property of the state; we do not believe that the people should be slaves. We believe that they are indeed the children of the living God and we propose to do all possible to get that sense of thought across the world.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, this resolution seeks to do several things, but the main ones are these:

First. It differentiates between the Soviet Government, which is an avowed enemy of the United States, and the Russian people, who so far as we are concerned are our friends.

Second. It tells the truth about the objectives and principles of our foreign policy, for truth is the only force that can possibly counteract the endless lies the Soviet Union uses as a means of promoting its foreign policy.

Hitler made many mistakes, but two of his major blunders were these: One, he dismissed those generals who told him the truth and gave him their honest professional judgment, even if it disagreed with his views. Instead he listened to those who would say what they knew he wanted them to say. He deprived his regime of their honest professional advice and the result was disaster. I do not want our Government to make that same mistake, but it appears to be doing so more and more frequently.

The other blunder was that Hitler did not differentiate between the Russian people and the Kremlin that he was fighting. Literally hundreds of thousands of Russians came over to his side, including many from Russia's armed forces. Instead of welcoming them and treating them decently and using them to help him overthrow their tyrannical regime, which they understood better than he did and which they hated more intensely than anyone else could possibly hate it, he treated them as if they were a part of the system they were ready to fight. He thereby left them no choice except in despair of genuine liberation, to unite again with the Kremlin against the foreign invader.

It was not Soviet strength, but Hitler's own blunders, which contributed more than anything else to his overthrow. If we should be defeated in the present world struggle, it would not be because of Soviet strength but because of equally short-sighted errors by ourselves. A good cause can be defeated by such blunders, as well as a bad and evil cause such as Hitler's was.

In this resolution we make clear that we always have been and are completely friendly toward the people of the Soviet Union, just as we are friendly toward the people of every other country in the world. It is our friendliness toward the people which makes us so resolute in our antipathy toward and hatred of the regime which enslaves them.

Why should we deny ourselves and the free world the benefit of the support of the Russian people who, if given encouragement and the right kind of assistance, have a better chance of weakening and ultimately overthrowing the tyrannical

despots in the Kremlin than we can have from the outside?

The second thing about the resolution, as I said in the beginning, is that it tells the truth about United States foreign policy, and it seeks to recapture from the Soviet Union the good slogans they have used so dishonestly but cleverly as effective weapons in their drive to gain control of the world.

I was in north China in the fall of 1947 and I heard a report that a Communist general, who had been a patient in my hospital 10 years earlier, was there in disguise. After various devious maneuvers I managed to get in touch with him. I said, "What is your estimate of the situation?" He said, "We are going to win." I said, "What makes you so confident?" He said, "We have good slogans. Chiang Kai-shek doesn't have good slogans."

To him these seemed more important than the relative strengths of the armies. He did not say anything about the truth of the slogans or the worth of the Communist programs. He knew they had carried on a campaign of salesmanship which had pretty much swept the Chinese people off their feet and led them to acquiesce in that which they were led to believe would be an improvement, a benevolent reform, but which they now know was the worst disaster that ever befell them.

The Communists had six main slogans. There were the three old sure-fire sales words that Lenin used when he took over Russia—land, peace, and bread.

They are used by the Communists and their protagonists everywhere. We used to have a colleague here in this House who frequently made speeches about Italy. He always shouted the same old promise of land to the land-hungry Italian farmer. People who do not have land want land. If anyone promises them land, they are naturally going to go along with that person or party, unless somebody is pointing out the fallacies or the falsehoods in the propaganda.

It was and is possible for Russia to give an adequate piece of land to every family there, if she had a mind to, because she has plenty of land. We, too, for the first 300 years of our life, could give every family a piece of land merely by having him live on it for a couple of years as a homestead. We had lots of land. But you cannot solve the land problem of Japan by giving every family a piece because the land is not there. You cannot solve the problems of Italy, Greece, or a dozen other countries by giving the people land because there just is not enough land. But the slogan is a powerful weapon just the same. If I have land and you do not have land, the Communist rulers know that I probably will not go along with their vandalism anyway. So they take my land and give it to you and that makes you happy and grateful—until you are under their complete control. Then they take it away from you in collectivization or taxes or fines, and you are enslaved. But you cannot do anything about it then. It is too late—this has happened a dozen times, but people still fall for it. It is a tragic error to underestimate the power of an attractive word.



The second slogan is, "Peace." Every normal human being, especially one who has a home and a family, wants peace as much as anything in the world—at least until he has lost his freedom. Why, as the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF) so well pointed out, have we allowed the Soviet Union to steal this slogan and use it dishonestly for their evil purposes when we could be using it honestly for good purposes, is a hard thing to explain.

Some people say this world struggle is a war of arms. Yes, it is a war of arms; but it is also a war of ideas. Those who put the emphasis on arms say that you cannot stop bullets with ideas. That is true. Those who put the emphasis on ideas say that you cannot stop ideas with bullets. That is also true. What we are up against is a ruthless imperialistic aggressor who is skillfully using both ideas and bullets. Our greatest weakness today is not in arms—we are at last on the march to rearmament, made necessary by the blunders of our Government in building up the Soviet Union and its power in Europe and Asia. Our greatest weakness today is in the field of ideas and words. Wherever we have stood up to the Soviet Union with force it has stopped. But it continues to win victories in the propaganda field. Actually it is in this latter field where we should be able to make the greatest headway. To win over our mortal enemy, we have got to have better ideas than their ideas, and stronger arms than their arms; and we have got to use them more effectively together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes of the remaining 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to land and peace, the third Communist slogan is "Bread." Every day every person has to have food to eat. The Communists come along and say, "Go with us and we will give you bread." It is a lie and a fraud—communism has never yet been able to lift any people out of poverty. But we cannot blame hungry people for going along with those who make such promises if nobody presents a better alternative.

The fourth slogan is "Liberation." Mao Tse-tung and his professional agitators have used this most effectively in Asia in addition to the old standard promises of land, peace, and bread. They talk glowingly of "liberation," but they do not tell you what they are liberating you into. They just harp on all the bad conditions that they are going to liberate you from. It is our job to help confused or oppressed peoples achieve true liberation, as the only alternative to their following those who seek not to end oppression but to use it as a means of beguiling people into giving up what few freedoms they have.

The next slogan is democracy. They use the good word "democracy" to mean the very opposite of what honest men mean when they use the word. The

first sentence of the constitution of the Chinese Communist regime in Peking reads like this, "The form of this government is a peoples democratic dictatorship." You look at that and ask how can a dictatorship be democratic? Well, it is a dictatorship for the people, they say. It does for the people which it decides is good for them; and if the people do not have brains enough to know that what it does is best for them, then it does it for them, anyway. That is what makes it democratic, I guess. Anyone who disagrees is liquidated.

It is amazing how they can take a good honest word, and use it to confuse the people into believing, until it is too late, that a ruthless and cruel absolute dictatorship is a democracy.

If you do not like the term "democratic dictatorship," they call it a people's democratic dictatorship. That certainly makes it all right, does it not? The sixth slick slogan is "peoples' government."

Mr. Speaker, we do not have to tell lies about the United States, as the Soviet Union does have to use dishonest slogans to conceal the facts about itself. We do not have to tell lies, but we do have to tell the truth—and tell it every day and in every possible way in order to get it through to the people who are left in total ignorance of the truth. We must, as the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) pointed out, show that it is the United States whose historic mission has been the liberation of people from oppression and ignorance and hunger and fear—beginning with the liberation of the Thirteen Colonies and the slaves—in this hemisphere and in Asia, the Philippines.

This is a good resolution. I hope it marks the beginning of a new pattern of exploiting to the full the honest truth about the good desires and friendly attitudes of the American people and of the American Government toward all the peoples of the world.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAYS).

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I can add little to the excellent statement that my colleague, the gentleman from Minneapolis, has just made, the case has been so fully covered by him and the preceding speakers.

I do, however, want to give myself the satisfaction of subscribing wholeheartedly to the purpose of this resolution. I am for it because it is true. It is an honest statement. It is a fact that the people of the United States have a warm feeling of friendship for people everywhere in the world.

Second, it is good strategy. We seek to reach those who need to know that the purposes we have in the world are consistent with the ultimate purposes of the people of Russia and of other nations under Communist control, which is freedom. We entertain profound differences with their governments but for the people themselves we have only good will.

Recently the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Erwin D. Canham, had a very thoughtful comment to make

regarding our relationship with the people of Communist nations. I quote as follows from his article:

It is well to remind ourselves that our seeming enemies—the Communists and other supporters of totalitarianism and the police state—are likewise sons and daughters of God, members of the same human family. In opposing their despotic and aggressive regimes—which deny the freedoms and rights of man—we must never hate or despise the individual human beings who have been deluded or coerced into fighting for tyranny. And we must seek ways to convey to these brother men our true sentiments toward them.

What do thoughtful and loyal Americans think about Russian or Chinese Communists? We think they have a right to decide their own affairs. That right has been denied to them. We would give it back, someday and in some way. And if in the exercise of this right of self-decision they should be foolish enough to choose the police state, we would be prepared to say: "So be it, as long as you do not jeopardize the rights of others with your police state." That is where we would draw the line. Is there anything hateful, anything imperialistic in such a policy?

And we could emphasize the traditional and warm friendship Americans have long had for Chinese and for Russians. Both of them—and I speak from personal experience—are remarkably likable kinds of people. Nobody is more gregarious, cosmopolitan, lively than the Chinese. Nobody is more colorful, talented, warm, and generous than the Slav. The qualities of these two kinds of people are admirably compatible to American qualities. We could be great friends—we have been great friends in the past—we will be great friends again.

These are a few of the fundamentals, the real truths, concerning Americans and Chinese and Russians. They are clouded over today by a great mist of misunderstanding. We should do everything we can to blow the mist away.

This is the beginning of the path of understanding. It is not at all utopian or impractically idealistic. It is the way in which peace will ultimately be built, in the thinking—and the emotions—of mankind.

Mr. Speaker, I wish also to call attention to something that appeared in the report of the Senate, entitled "Tensions Within the Soviet Union," prepared by Dr. Jakobson, of the Legislative Reference Service.

In a foreword to this report Senator WILEY properly points out that "the Russian people are our potential allies. The problem is how to make them aware of this fact. Its solution requires the establishing of communication between the Russian people and ourselves." It is my firm conviction that the resolution now before this House—a resolution which had its origin among the Members of this body—is a clear and firm step in the direction of reaching the Soviet peoples. The Soviet rulers would have us believe that the peoples in the Soviet Union see eye to eye with them. Nothing can be further from the truth. There is ample evidence that differences—very real and very deep—divide the rulers from the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The vice president of J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. R. Gordon Wasson, who is a close student of Slavic affairs, gave a thoughtful address several months ago on the subject Toward a Russian Policy: A Second Look at Some Popular Belief

About Russia. In the course of his speech he made an observation that we ought to heed. He said:

It ought to be an invariable rule among us in all our utterances about Russia and in shaping our policies toward that country, to distinguish between the Russian rulers and the Russian people. \* \* \* In my judgment we cannot hope for a fundamental improvement in East-West relations until the Russian people bring their influence to bear on that country's policies. That day may well be distant \* \* \* for the Russians must work out their problems according to their own genius. That day will be brought measurably nearer if in all our thinking, in all our planning including our tactical planning, we talk and act as though we are counting on the friendly cooperation of at least a good part of the Russian people, and as though they can surely count on our sympathetic understanding of their dire tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of my colleagues that even though this resolution has not yet passed the House the Soviet propaganda machine has been turned loose against it. Through lies and slander the Soviet rulers have sought to belittle the purposes of this resolution. If they had nothing to fear from it, would they waste their time denouncing it? I interpret the concern of the Soviet authorities over this resolution as evidence that an appeal to the rank and file of its citizens is a matter of the gravest concern to them.

Our task is to reassure the Soviet peoples day in and day out that they are neither forgotten nor condemned by us. It is the leaders, not the victims, of Soviet tyranny who are the enemies of free peoples. We must not assume that years of ceaseless propaganda have dulled the intelligence of Soviet peoples. We must offer them hope so that the cleavage between the rulers and the ruled will constantly widen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Hays] has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Would it be proper to offer the following amendment:

To assure peace and tranquillity in our relations with our Government and among the peoples of the world; be it further

Resolved, That this concurrent resolution take effect on the resignation of Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. May the Chair state that no amendment is in order to the resolution as it is being considered.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It is a good amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment is not in order under a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

First, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Ribicoff] on his leadership in this matter. He not only introduced the original resolution but, as chairman of the subcommittee, he was anxious to secure and consider the views of all those who had given thought

to this matter, and in the wording of the amended resolution and our report he has shown rare statesmanship.

We are now in a deadly struggle with godless, ruthless communism, and yet even at this stage of the struggle we come out with this historic and important declaration. We are not going to make the mistake we made in World War II, when our leaders demanded unconditional surrender of Germany and announced the Morgenthau plan giving the German people the grisly prospect of being practically plowed under, and presenting the German people with no alternative except to fight and die. At this critical stage in the present struggle we are making perfectly clear our friendship for the people of Russia. We are saying that whether or not war is inevitable, peace is inevitable some day, and we want it a just and lasting peace between the people of our two countries.

You may say it is a little difficult to extend the nailed fist to communism and at the same time the right hand of Christian fellowship to the people who are ruled by the Communists, but that is what we are doing and that is what is so important for us to do.

I want to mention briefly the three main amendments.

The first amendment is in the preamble, in which we recited the provisions from the MDAP law. I am going to give you the text of that part of the law in full, because this House may be proud that throughout this rebuilding of military strength it has been the House that has insisted that our policy is going to remain that of securing maximum efforts to obtain agreements to achieve universal control of weapons of mass destruction, and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces. Those words were written in by our own committee. I proposed the inclusion of the words "including armed forces." We must not agree to reduce and regulate the arms in which we excel, unless there is simultaneous reduction and regulation of conscripted mass armies, a form of warfare in which we do not excel.

The second amendment of significance is the one regarding the removal of artificial barriers for information, tearing down the iron curtain. I heard Senator Austin in the United Nations refer to the iron curtain as a "spite fence" which the Soviets have erected, which hurts them and their people far more than it hurts us outside. We are trying to do our best to tear down that barrier.

The last amendment of significance is that on page 3, where, after stating our determination to seek all honorable efforts to resolve the differences standing between the two Governments, we "invite the peoples of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship in this endeavor."

We are asking those people to help resolve the differences. We hope they can do it through their present Government. But there is one thing that is always possible to the peoples of the world under the most revolutionary document in history, which is not the Marxist Manifesto of 1848 but the American Declaration of 1776.

The Declaration of Independence states:

When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government—

And our invitation to cooperate, of course, includes all of the possibilities of cooperation between people who are determined that whatever happens, even though full-out war should come, we are going to remain friends, and we are going to help friends who want to be free. That is why this is an historic resolution. You say it is just a pious gesture; well, piety is not such a bad thing at times. I think this is more than a pious gesture, more than a gesture; I think this is more than propaganda; I think that as its origin was in the grass roots, not in the State Department, not in the chancelleries of the world, but among the people and their representatives, this resolution expresses the will, the feelings, of the American people. I hope it passes unanimously in this body as it did in the other.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS. I yield.

Mr. WERDEL. I wish someone would advise the House just what this law is that has been reaffirmed by the provision on page 3, and what it did in the past.

Mr. VORYS. I just explained, it is the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, which in its declaration of policy contains these words—and, incidentally, it became law on October 6, 1949:

In furnishing such military assistance it remains the policy of the United States to continue to exert maximum efforts to obtain agreements, to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter and agreements, to achieve universal control of the weapons of mass destruction and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces, under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violation and evasion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time has expired.

The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska) there were—ayes 36, noes 7.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) reaffirming the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, that all after the resolving clause and the preamble be stricken and the text and preamble of House Concurrent Resolution 57, as agreed to, be substituted in lieu thereof.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.



The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas the goal of the American people is now, and ever has been, a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas the deepest wish of our Nation is to join with all other nations in preserving the dignity of man, and in observing those moral principles which alone lend meaning to his existence; and

Whereas in proof of this the United States has offered to share all that is good in atomic energy, asking in return only safeguards against the evil in the atom; and

Whereas this Nation has likewise given of its substance and resources to help those peoples ravaged by war and poverty; and

Whereas terrible danger to all free peoples compels the United States to undertake a vast program of armaments expenditures; and

Whereas we rearm only with reluctance and would prefer to devote our energies to peaceful pursuits: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Congress of the United States reaffirm the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and declares—

That the American people deeply regret the artificial barriers which separate them from the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which keep the Soviet peoples from learning of the desire of the American people to live in friendship with all other peoples and to work with them in advancing the ideal of human brotherhood; and

That the American people and their Government desire neither war with the Soviet Union nor the terrible consequences of such a war; and

That, although they are firmly determined to defend their freedom and security, the American people welcome all honorable efforts to compose the differences standing between the United States Government and the Soviet Government and invite the peoples of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship in this endeavor; and

That the Congress request the President of the United States to call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to acquaint the people of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIBICOFF: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert "That the Congress of the United States reaffirms the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, and declares—

"That the American people deeply regret the artificial barriers which separate them from the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which keep the Soviet peoples from learning of the desire of the American people to live in friendship with all other peoples, and to work with them in advancing the ideal of human brotherhood; and

"That the American people believe the Soviet Government could advance the cause of peace immeasurably by removing those artificial barriers, thus permitting the free exchange of information between our peoples; and

"That the American people and their Government desire neither war with the Soviet Union nor the terrible consequences of such a war; and

"That, although they are firmly determined to defend their freedom and security, the American people welcome all honorable efforts to resolve the differences standing between the United States Government and the Soviet Government and invite the peoples of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship in this endeavor; and

"That the Congress request the President of the United States to call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to acquaint the peoples of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution."

Amend the preamble by inserting after the third paragraph thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Whereas the Congress reaffirms its policy as expressed in law to continue to exert maximum efforts to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter and agreements to achieve universal control of weapons of mass destruction and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces, under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violation and evasion; and."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

The resolution was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. RIBICOFF the proceedings by which House Concurrent Resolution 57 was agreed to were vacated, and that resolution was laid upon the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Senate, which was read:

##### SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Ordered,* That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate Senate Concurrent Resolution 12, entitled "Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens," with accompanying papers.

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,  
Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be granted.

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. WERDEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Wednesday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 25 minutes on Thursday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 63]

Abbutt	Gary	Mumma
Addonizio	Gavin	Murphy
Anderson, Calif.	Gillette	Murray, Wis.
Anfuso	Gordon	Nelson
Angell	Gore	O'Brien, Ill.
Ayres	Granahan	O'Brien, Mich.
Baker	Green	O'Konski
Bakewell	Gregory	O'Neill
Barrett	Gwinn	Ostertag
Battle	Hagen	O'Toole
Beall	Hale	Philbin
Bender	Hall	Pickett
Bennett, Fla.	Edwin Arthur	Page
Bentzen	Hand	Polk
Berry	Harden	Poulson
Blackney	Harrison, Wyo.	Powell
Biatnik	Hart	Prouty
Boggs, La.	Heffernan	Rabaut
Bolling	Heller	Radwan
Bosone	Herter	Redden
Bray	Hess	Reed, Ill.
Breen	Hoeven	Regan
Brownson	Hoffman, Ill.	Riehlman
Bryson	Hope	Rivers
Buckley	Hunter	Robeson
Burton	Irving	Rodino
Bush	James	Rogers, Mass.
Butler	Jarman	Roosevelt
Byrne, N. Y.	Javits	Sabath
Cenfield	Jenison	Sasser
Case	Jenkins	Scott, Hardie
Celler	Jonas	Scott,
Chatham	Jones, Ala.	Hugh D., Jr.
Chiferfield	Kean	Scauder
Chudoff	Kelley, Pa.	Shafer
Church	Kelly, N. Y.	Sheehan
Cole, Kans.	Kennedy	Shelley
Corbett	Keogh	Short
Coudert	Kerr	Sieminski
Davis, Tenn.	Kilburn	Smith, Kans.
Dawson	King	Smith, Miss.
Deane	Klein	Staggers
Delaney	Kluczynski	Stanley
Dempsey	Lane	Stefan
Denny	Lanham	Taylor
Dingell	Larcade	Teague
Dondero	Latham	Thomas
Donohue	LeCompte	Thompson,
Dorn	Lesinski	Mich.
Doughton	Lovre	Towe
Durham	Lyle	Vail
Elliott	McCormack	Van Zandt
Elston	Machrowicz	Vaughn
Fallon	Mack, Ill.	Vinson
Feighan	Mack, Wash.	Watts
Fellows	Martin, Mass.	Welch
Fenton	Mason	Wharton
Fine	Meader	Whitten
Flood	Miller, Calif.	Wier
Fogarty	Miller, Md.	Willis
Forand	Miller, N. Y.	Wilson, Ind.
Fugate	Morgan	Withrow
Fulton	Morrison	Wolverton
Furcolo	Morton	
Garmatz	Moulder	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 242 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. TACKETT (at the request of Mr. Hays of Arkansas) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. REAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEARNS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from the Erie Times regarding Mr. KEATING of New York.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from Mr. Clark T. Mc-

Whorter, president, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, his reply thereto, and extraneous matter.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and include extraneous matter.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that a call of the House has just disclosed the presence of a quorum, is not the point of order sought to be made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania out of order at this time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may say that some business has been transacted since the quorum was announced by the Chair.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I renew my point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and forty-one Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 64]

Abbitt	Carnahan	Fine
Addonizio	Case	Flood
Allen, Ill.	Celler	Fogarty
Anderson, Calif.	Chatham	Forand
Anfuso	Chipperfield	Fugate
Angell	Chudoff	Fulton
Ayres	Church	Furcolo
Baker	Cole, Kans.	Garmatz
Bakewell	Cooley	Gary
Barrett	Corbett	Gavin
Battle	Coudert	Gillette
Beall	Davis, Tenn.	Gordon
Bender	Dawson	Gore
Bennett, Fla.	Deane	Granahan
Bentsen	Delaney	Green
Berry	Dempsey	Gregory
Blackney	Denny	Gwinn
Blatnik	Dingell	Hagen
Boggs, La.	Dondero	Hale
Bolling	Donohue	Hall, Edwin
Bosone	Dorn	Arthur
Bray	Doughton	Hall,
Breen	Durham	Leonard W.
Brehm	Eaton	Hand
Brownson	Elliott	Harden
Bryson	Elston	Harrison, Wyo.
Buckley	Engle	Hart
Burton	Evins	Heffernan
Bush	Fallon	Heller
Butler	Feighan	Herter
Byrne, N. Y.	Fellows	Hess
Canfield	Fenton	Hoeven

Hoffman, Ill.	Miller, Md.	Scott, Hardie
Holifield	Miller, N. Y.	Scott,
Hope	Morgan	Hugh D., Jr.
Irving	Morrison	Scudder
James	Morton	Shafer
Jarman	Moulder	Sheehan
Javits	Mumma	Shelley
Jenison	Murphy	Short
Jonas	Murray, Wis.	Sieminski
Jones, Ala.	Nelson	Smith, Kans.
Kean	O'Brien, Ill.	Smith, Miss.
Kelley, Pa.	O'Brien, Mich.	Staggers
Kelly, N. Y.	O'Konski	Stanley
Kennedy	O'Neill	Stefan
Keogh	Ostertag	Taylor
Kerr	O'Toole	Teague
Kilburn	Philbin	Thomas
Klein	Pickett	Thompson,
Kluczyński	Poage	Mich.
Lane	Polk	Towe
Lanham	Poulson	Vall
Larcade	Powell	Van Zandt
Latham	Prouty	Vaughn
LeCompte	Rabaut	Vinson
Lesinski	Radwan	Watts
Lovre	Redden	Weichel
Lyle	Reed, Ill.	Wharton
McCormack	Regan	Whitten
McGuire	Riehlman	Wier
Machrowicz	Rivers	Willis
Mack, Ill.	Robeson	Wilson, Ind.
Mack, Wash.	Rodino	Withrow
Mason	Rogers, Mass.	Wolverton
Meador	Roosevelt	Wood, Ga.
Morrow	Sabath	
Miller, Calif.	Sasscer	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 234 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. EBERHARTER) there were ayes 6, noes 98.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that you cannot object on the ground that a quorum is not present on a motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. May the Chair state that the objection was in order.

The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and forty-two Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. YATES. Is the question before the House on the motion to adjourn?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is the question.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 9, nays 224, not voting 199, as follows:

[Roll No. 65]

#### YEAS—9

Bates, Ky.	Hays, Ohio	McKinnon
Celler	Kirwan	Marshall
Eberharter	McCarthy	Multer

#### NAYS—224

Abernethy	Andersen,	Andrews
Adair	H. Carl	Arends
Albert	Anderson, Calif.	Armstrong
Allen, Calif.	Andresen,	Aspinall
Allen, La.	August H.	Auchincloss

Barden	Halleck	Price
Baring	Hardy	Priest
Bates, Mass.	Harris	Quinn
Beamer	Harrison, Va.	Rains
Beckworth	Harvey	Ramsay
Belcher	Havener	Rankin
Bennett, Mich.	Hays, Ark.	Reams
Betts	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Bishop	Hedrick	Reed, N. Y.
Boggs, Del.	Herlong	Rees, Kans.
Bolton	Heseltun	Rhodes
Bonner	Hill	Ribicoff
Bow	Hillings	Richards
Boykin	Hinshaw	Riley
Bramblett	Hoffman, Mich.	Roberts
Brooks	Holmes	Rogers, Colo.
Brown, Ga.	Horan	Rogers, Fla.
Brown, Ohio	Howell	Rogers, Tex.
Budge	Hull	Rooney
Buffett	Hunter	Sadlak
Burleson	Jackson, Calif.	St. George
Burnside	Jackson, Wash.	Saylor
Busbey	Jenkins	Schwabe
Byrnes, Wis.	Jensen	Scrivner
Camp	Johnson	Secrest
Cannon	Jones, Mo.	Seely-Brown
Carlyle	Jones,	Shelley
Chelf	Hamilton C.	Sheppard
Chenoweth	Jones,	Sikes
Clemente	Woodrow W.	Simpson, Ill.
Clevenger	Judd	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, N. Y.	Karsten, Mo.	Sittler
Colmer	Kearney	Smith, Va.
Combs	Kearns	Smith, Wis.
Cooper	Keating	Spence
Cotton	Kilday	Springer
Cox	King	Steed
Crawford	Lantaff	Stigler
Crosser	Lind	Stockman
Crumpacker	Lucas	Sutton
Cunningham	McConnell	Taber
Curtis, Mo.	McCulloch	Tackett
Curtis, Nebr.	McDonough	Talle
Dague	McGrath	Thompson, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	McGregor	Thornberry
Davis, Wis.	McGuire	Tollefson
DeGraffenried	McMillan	Van Pelt
Denton	McMullen	Velde
Devereux	McVey	Vorys
D'Ewart	Madden	Vursell
Dollinger	Magge	Walter
Dolliver	Mahon	Welch
Donovan	Mansfield	Werdell
Doyle	Martin, Iowa	Wheeler
Eaton	Martin, Mass.	Whitaker
Ellsworth	Miller, Nebr.	Whitten
Engle	Mills	Wickersham
Evins	Mitchell	Widnall
Fernandez	Morano	Wigglesworth
Ford	Morris	Williams, Miss.
Forrester	Murray, Tenn.	Williams, N. Y.
Frazier	Nicholson	Wilson, Tex.
Gathings	Norblad	Winstead
George	Norrell	Wolcott
Golden	O'Hara	Wood, Ga.
Goodwin	O'Toole	Wood, Idaho
Graham	Passman	Woodruff
Grant	Patman	Yates
Greenwood	Patten	Yorty
Gross	Perkins	Zablocki
Hall,	Potter	
Leonard W.	Preston	

#### NOT VOTING—199

Aandahl	Butler	Fine
Abbitt	Byrne, N. Y.	Fisher
Addonizio	Canfield	Flood
Allen, Ill.	Carnahan	Fogarty
Anfuso	Case	Forand
Angell	Chatham	Fugate
Ayres	Chipperfield	Fulton
Bailey	Chudoff	Furcolo
Baker	Church	Gamble
Bakewell	Cole, Kans.	Garmatz
Barrett	Cooley	Gary
Battle	Corbett	Gavin
Beall	Coudert	Gillette
Bender	Davis, Tenn.	Gordon
Bennett, Fla.	Dawson	Gore
Bentsen	Deane	Gossett
Berry	Delaney	Granahan
Blackney	Dempsey	Granger
Blatnik	Denny	Green
Boggs, La.	Dingell	Gregory
Bolling	Dondero	Gwinn
Bosone	Donohue	Hagen
Bray	Dorn	Hale
Breen	Doughton	Hall,
Brehm	Durham	Edwin Arthur
Brownson	Elliott	Hand
Bryson	Elston	Harden
Buckley	Fallon	Harrison, Wyo.
Burdick	Feighan	Hart
Burton	Fellows	Heffernan
Bush	Fenton	Heller



Herter	Morrow	Roosevelt
Hess	Miller, Calif.	Sabath
Hoeven	Miller, Md.	Sasser
Hoffman, Ill.	Miller, N. Y.	Scott, Hardie
Hollfield	Morgan	Scott,
Hope	Morrison	Hugh D. Jr.
Irving	Morton	Scudder
James	Moulden	Shafer
Jarman	Mumma	Sheehan
Javits	Murdock	Short
Jenison	Murphy	Sieminski
Jones	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Kans.
Jones, Ala.	Nelson	Smith, Miss.
Kean	O'Brien, Ill.	Staggers
Kelley, Pa.	O'Brien, Mich.	Stanley
Kelly, N. Y.	O'Konski	Stefan
Kennedy	O'Neill	Taylor
Keogh	Ostertag	Teague
Kerr	Patterson	Thomas
Kersten, Wis.	Philbin	Thompson,
Kilburn	Phillips	Mich.
Klein	Pickett	Towe
Kluczynski	Poage	Trimble
Lane	Polk	Vail
Lanham	Poulson	Van Zandt
Larcade	Powell	Vaughn
Latham	Prouty	Vinson
LeCompte	Rabaut	Watts
Lesinski	Radwan	Weichel
Lovre	Redden	Wharton
Lyle	Reed, Ill.	Wier
McCormack	Regan	Willis
Machrowicz	Riehlman	Wilson, Ind.
Mack, Ill.	Rivers	Withrow
Mack, Wash.	Robeson	Wolverton
Mason	Rodino	
Meador	Rogers, Mass.	

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to opening the doors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is no basis for that objection. This was an automatic roll call, and the Chair then recognized the gentleman from South Carolina.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1951

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4141) to provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the majority and the minority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and sixty-six Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question was taken; and there were—yeas 231, nays 3, not voting 198, as follows:

[Roll No. 66]

YEAS—231

Abernethy	Gamble	Nicholson
Albert	Gathings	Norblad
Allen, Calif.	George	Norrell
Allen, La.	Golden	O'Hara
Andersen,	Goodwin	O'Toole
H. Carl	Gossett	Passman
Anderson, Calif.	Graham	Patman
Andersen,	Grant	Patten
August H.	Greenwood	Patterson
Andrews	Gross	Perkins
Arends	Hall	Potter
Armstrong	Leonard W.	Preston
Aspinall	Halleck	Price
Auchincloss	Hardy	Priest
Barden	Harris	Quinn
Baring	Harrison, Va.	Rains
Bates, Ky.	Harvey	Ramsay
Bates, Mass.	Havenner	Rankin
Beamer	Hays, Ark.	Reece, Tenn.
Beckworth	Hedrick	Reed, N. Y.
Belcher	Herlong	Rees, Kans.
Bennett, Mich.	Heseltun	Rhodes
Betts	Hill	Ribicoff
Bishop	Hillings	Riley
Boggs, Del.	Hinshaw	Roberts
Bolton	Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Colo.
Bonner	Holmes	Rogers, Fla.
Bow	Horan	Rogers, Tex.
Bramblett	Howell	Rooney
Brooks	Hull	Sadlak
Brown, Ga.	Hunter	St. George
Brown, Ohio	Jackson, Calif.	Saylor
Budge	Jackson, Wash.	Schwabe
Buffett	Jenkins	Scrivner
Burleson	Johnson	Secrest
Burnside	Jones, Mo.	Seely-Brown
Busbey	Jones,	Shelley
Byrnes, Wis.	Hamilton C.	Sikes
Camp	Jones,	Simpson, Ill.
Cannon	Woodrow W.	Sittler
Carlyle	Judd	Smith, Va.
Carnahan	Karsten, Mo.	Smith, Wis.
Chelf	Kearney	Spence
Chenoweth	Kearns	Springer
Chilperfield	Keating	Stigler
Clemente	Kilday	Stockman
Clevenger	Kling	Sutton
Cole, N. Y.	Kirwan	Tackett
Colmer	Lantaff	Talle
Combs	Lind	Thomas
Cooper	Lucas	Thompson, Tex.
Cotton	McCarthy	Thornberry
Cox	McConnell	Tollefson
Crawford	McCulloch	Trimble
Crosser	McDonough	Van Pelt
Crumacker	McGrath	Velde
Cunningham	McGregor	Vorys
Curtis, Mo.	McGuire	Vursell
Curtis, Nebr.	McKinnon	Walter
Dague	McMillan	Weich
Davis, Ga.	McMullen	Werdel
Davis, Wis.	McVey	Wheeler
DeGraffenried	Madden	Whitaker
Denton	Magee	Whitten
Devereux	Mahon	Wickersham
D'Ewart	Mansfield	Widnall
Dollinger	Marshall	Wigglesworth
Dolliver	Martin, Iowa	Williams, Miss.
Donovan	Martin, Mass.	Williams, N. Y.
Doyle	Morrow	Wilson, Tex.
Eaton	Miller, Nebr.	Winstead
Ellsworth	Mills	Wolcott
Engle	Mitchell	Wood, Ga.
Evins	Morano	Wood, Idaho
Fernandez	Morris	Woodruff
Fisher	Morton	Yates
Ford	Multer	Yorty
Forrester	Murdock	Zablocki
Frazier	Murray, Tenn.	

NAYS—3

Celler

Eberharter

Hays, Ohio

NOT VOTING—198

Aandahl  
Abbitt  
Adair  
Addonizio  
Allen, Ill.  
Anfuso  
Angell  
Ayres  
Bailey

Baker  
Bakewell  
Barrett  
Battle  
Beall  
Bender  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bentsen  
Berry

Blackney  
Blatnik  
Boggs, La.  
Bolling  
Bosone  
Boykin  
Bray  
Breen  
Brehm

Brownson	Harden	Ostertag
Bryson	Harrison, Wyo.	Philbin
Buckley	Hart	Phillips
Burdick	Hébert	Pickett
Burton	Heffernan	Poage
Bush	Heller	Polk
Butler	Herter	Poulson
Byrne, N. Y.	Hess	Powell
Canfield	Hoeven	Prouty
Case	Hoffman, Ill.	Rabaut
Chatham	Hollfield	Radwan
Chudoff	Hope	Reams
Church	Irving	Redden
Cole, Kans.	James	Reed, Ill.
Cooley	Jarman	Regan
Corbett	Javits	Richards
Coudert	Jenison	Riehlman
Davis, Tenn.	Jensen	Rivers
Dawson	Jonas	Robeson
Deane	Jones, Ala.	Rodino
Delaney	Kean	Rogers, Mass.
Dempsey	Kelley, Pa.	Roosevelt
Denny	Kelly, N. Y.	Sabath
Dingell	Kennedy	Sasser
Dondero	Keogh	Scott, Hardie
Donohue	Kerr	Scott,
Dorn	Kersten, Wis.	Hugh D., Jr.
Doughton	Kilburn	Scudder
Durham	Klein	Shafer
Elliott	Kluczynski	Sheehan
Elston	Lane	Sheppard
Fallon	Lanham	Short
Feighan	Larcade	Sieminski
Fellows	Latham	Simpson, Pa.
Fenton	LeCompte	Smith, Kans.
Fine	Lesinski	Smith, Miss.
Flood	Lovre	Staggers
Fogarty	Lyle	Stanley
Forand	McCormack	Steed
Fugate	Machrowicz	Stefan
Fulton	Mack, Ill.	Taber
Furolo	Mack, Wash.	Taylor
Garmatz	Mason	Teague
Gary	Meador	Thompson,
Gavin	Miller, Calif.	Mich.
Gillette	Miller, Md.	Towe
Gordon	Miller, N. Y.	Vail
Gore	Morgan	Van Zandt
Granahan	Morrison	Vaughn
Granger	Moulder	Vinson
Green	Mumma	Watts
Gregory	Murphy	Weichel
Gwinn	Murray, Wis.	Wharton
Hagen	Nelson	Wier
Hale	O'Brien, Ill.	Willis
Hall	O'Brien, Mich.	Wilson, Ind.
Edwin Arthur	O'Konski	Withrow
Hand	O'Neill	Wolverton

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4141, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the first reading of the bill will be dispensed with.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I object to dispensing with the first reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Law Enforcement Act of 1951."*

#### TITLE I—TABLE OF CONTENTS AND DEFINITIONS

SEC. 101. This act is divided into titles and sections according to the following table of contents:

##### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title I—Table of contents and definitions

Sec. 101. Table of contents.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

##### Title II—Criminal offenses

Sec. 201. Minimum sentences for certain crimes.

Sec. 202. Sex offenses.

Sec. 203. Abortion.

Sec. 204. Amendments to the Dangerous Weapons Act.

Sec. 205. Assault on police officer.

Sec. 206. Forfeiture of property used in violating gambling laws.  
 Sec. 207. Arrests without a warrant.  
 Sec. 208. Presence in illegal establishments.  
 Sec. 209. Possessing implements of crime.  
 Sec. 210. Unlawful assembly—profane and indecent language.  
 Sec. 211. Disorderly conduct.  
 Sec. 212. Threats to do bodily harm.  
 Sec. 213. Unlawful entry.  
 Sec. 214. Receiving stolen goods.

#### Title III—Metropolitan Police Department

Sec. 301. Records—General provisions.  
 Sec. 302. Central criminal records.  
 Sec. 303. Reports by independent police.  
 Sec. 304. Notice of release of prisoners.  
 Sec. 305. Bonding of Metropolitan Police.  
 Sec. 306. Fees for storing property.  
 Sec. 307. Mobile laboratory.

#### Title IV—General provisions

Sec. 401. The Council on Law Enforcement in the District.  
 Sec. 402. United States attorney.  
 Sec. 403. United States commissioner.  
 Sec. 404. Licenses for bottle clubs.  
 Sec. 405. Psychiatrist and psychologist.  
 Sec. 406. Records to be kept by bondsmen.  
 Sec. 407. Information with respect to laundry marks.  
 Sec. 408. Qualifications of jurors.

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 102. (a) For the purposes of this act—  
 (1) The term "Commissioners" means the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia;  
 (2) The term "district court" means the United States District Court for the District of Columbia;  
 (3) The term "United States attorney" means the United States attorney for the District of Columbia;  
 (4) The term "municipal court" means The Municipal Court for the District of Columbia; and  
 (5) The term "District" means the District of Columbia.

(b) For the purposes of section 209 of this act, section 3 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes," approved July 15, 1932, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 24-203), and sections 2, 3, 4, and 14 of the act of July 8, 1932, as amended, providing for the control of dangerous weapons in the District (D. C. Code, secs. 22-3202, 22-3203, 22-3204, and 22-3214), conviction of two or more crimes charged in separate counts of one indictment or information, or in two or more indictments or informations consolidated for trial, shall be deemed to be only one conviction.

#### TITLE II—CRIMINAL OFFENSES

##### MINIMUM SENTENCES FOR CERTAIN CRIMES

SEC. 201. (a) Section 3 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes," approved July 15, 1932, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 24-203), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 3."; by inserting "except as provided in subsections (b) and (c)" after "hereafter" in the first sentence; and by adding at the end of the section the following new subsections:

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I notice the Clerk in reading the bill omits to say that certain letters are in parentheses, and he fails to read the quotation marks. Am I to understand that that is a proper reading of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill in the proper and usual manner. The Clerk will proceed.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I was submitting a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is trying to assist the gentleman in obtaining a proper reading of the bill. Is not that the purpose for which the gentleman rises?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I rose to ask if the Clerk had been reading the bill correctly when he omitted parentheses and quotation marks.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the language of the bill that the Committee of the Whole would desire to hear, and the gentleman, too, I presume. The Clerk will read the bill in the proper manner.

The Clerk read as follows:

"(b) The minimum sentence imposed under this section on a person convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape in violation of section 803 of the act entitled 'An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia,' approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-501), or of robbery (other than robbery by stealthy seizure, commonly known as picking pockets) in violation of section 810 of such act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-2901), or of housebreaking at night in violation of section 823 of such act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-1801), shall not be less than 1 year, and if the person has previously been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence as defined in section 1 of the act of July 8, 1932, as amended, providing for the control of dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3201), the minimum sentence shall not be less than 3 years. The minimum sentence imposed under this section on a person convicted of rape in violation of section 808 of the act entitled 'An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia,' approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-2801), shall not be less than 5 years, and if the person has previously been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence, as so defined, the minimum sentence shall not be less than 10 years. The maximum sentence in each case to which this subsection applies shall not be less than three times the minimum sentence imposed, and shall not be more than the maximum fixed by law.

"(c) For a person convicted of—

"(1) a violation of section 432 (b) of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-505, relating to assault with a dangerous weapon on a police officer);

"(2) a violation of section 3 of the act of July 8, 1932, as amended, providing for the control of dangerous weapons in the District (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3203, relating to illegal possession of a pistol), after having previously been convicted of violating that section; or

"(3) a violation of section 209 of the District of Columbia Law Enforcement Act of 1951 (relating to possession of implements of crime) after having previously been convicted in the District of Columbia of a violation of that section or a felony, or after having previously been convicted in another jurisdiction of a crime which would be a felony if committed in the District, the minimum sentence imposed under this section shall not be less than 1 year, and the maximum sentence shall not be less than three times the minimum sentence imposed nor more than the maximum fixed by law."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the

further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

(b) Section 4 of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the system of parole of prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia," approved July 17, 1947 (D. C. Code, sec. 24-201c, relating to reduction of minimum sentences), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "If a prisoner is serving a sentence for a crime for which a minimum sentence is prescribed by section 3 (b) of the act entitled 'An act to establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes,' approved July 15, 1932, as amended, his minimum sentence shall not be reduced under this section below the minimum sentence so prescribed."

(c) The first sentence of section 2 of the act entitled "An act for the establishment of a probation system for the District of Columbia," approved June 25, 1910 (D. C. Code, sec. 24-102), is amended by adding "or any other crime for which a minimum sentence is prescribed by section 3 (b) of the act entitled 'An act to establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes,' approved July 15, 1932, as amended," after "kidnaping."

(d) The amendments made by this section shall not apply with respect to any sentence imposed for a crime committed before the date of the enactment of this act.

#### SEX OFFENSES

SEC. 202. (a) (1) Section 9 of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia," approved July 29, 1892, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-1112), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. (a) It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make any obscene or indecent exposure of his or her person, or to make any lewd, obscene, or indecent sexual proposal, or to commit any other lewd, obscene, or indecent act in the District of Columbia, under penalty of not more than \$300 fine, or imprisonment of not more than 90 days, or both, for each and every such offense.

"(b) Any person or persons who shall commit an offense described in subsection (a), knowing he or she or they are in the presence of a child under the age of 16 years, shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or fined in an amount not to exceed \$1,000."

(2) Section 18 of such act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-109) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The second sentence of this section shall not apply with respect to any violation of section 9 (b)."

(b) The first section of the act entitled "An act for the suppression of prostitution in the District of Columbia," approved August 15, 1935, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-2701), is amended to read as follows:

"That it shall not be lawful for any person to invite, entice, persuade, or to address for the purpose of inviting, enticing, or persuading, any person or persons 16 years of age or over in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of prostitution, or any other immoral or lewd purpose, under a penalty of not more than \$250 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both."

(c) Any person who, having been charged with—

(1) violating or attempting to violate section 9 of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District



of Columbia," approved July 29, 1892, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-1112);

(2) inviting, enticing, persuading, or addressing for the purpose of inviting, enticing, or persuading, any person or persons in the District for any immoral or lewd purpose other than the purpose of prostitution, or with attempting to do so, in violation of the first section of the act entitled "An act for the suppression of prostitution in the District of Columbia," approved August 15, 1935, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-2701);

**Mr. EBERHARTER.** Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. This is a very important bill, and I insist upon a quorum being present.

**The CHAIRMAN.** The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and one Members are present, a quorum. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

(3) violating or attempting to violate section 103 (b) or section 104 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the treatment of sexual psychopaths in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 9, 1948 (D. C. Code, secs. 22-3501 (b) and 22-3502), or violating section 103 (a) of such act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3501 (a)),

and having given security for his appearance for trial or for any hearing or proceeding preliminary to trial, shall, if he fails to so appear, thereby causing such security to be forfeited, be punished by a fine of not more than twice the maximum fine, or by imprisonment for not more than twice the maximum term, prescribed for the crime for which he was charged, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

#### ABORTION

**SEC. 203.** Section 809 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-201), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 809. Whoever, by means of any instrument, medicine, drug, or other means whatever, procures or produces, or attempts to procure or produce an abortion or miscarriage on any woman, unless the same were done as necessary for the preservation of the mother's life, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than 1 year or not more than 10 years; or if the death of the mother results therefrom, the person procuring or producing, or attempting to procure or produce, the abortion or miscarriage shall be guilty of second degree murder."

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE DANGEROUS WEAPONS ACT

**SEC. 204.** (a) For the purposes of this section the term "Dangerous Weapons Act" means the act of July 8, 1932, as amended, providing for the control of dangerous weapons in the District.

(b) Section 3 of the Dangerous Weapons Act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3203) is amended to read as follows:

#### "CERTAIN PERSONS FORBIDDEN TO POSSESS PISTOLS"

"SEC. 3. No person shall own or keep a pistol, or have a pistol in his possession or under his control within the District of Columbia if—

"(1) he is a drug addict;

"(2) he has been convicted in the District of Columbia of a felony, or in another jurisdiction of a crime which would be a felony if committed in the District of Columbia;

"(3) he has been convicted of violating the first section or section 2 of the act entitled 'An act for the suppression of prostitution in the District of Columbia,' approved August 15, 1935, as amended (D. C. Code, secs. 22-2701, 22-2702), the first section of the act entitled 'An act to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the police court

of the District of Columbia in certain cases,' approved July 16, 1912 (keeping bawdy house, D. C. Code, sec. 22-2722), or the act entitled 'An act to define and punish vagrancy in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved December 17, 1941 (D. C. Code, title 22, ch. 33); or

"(4) he is not licensed under section 10 of this act to sell weapons, and he has been convicted of violating this act.

No person shall keep a pistol for, or intentionally make a pistol available to, such a person, knowing that he has been so convicted or that he is a drug addict. Whoever violates this section shall be punished as provided in section 15 of this act, unless he has previously been convicted of a violation of this section, in which case he shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years."

(c) Section 4 of the Dangerous Weapons Act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3204) is amended by striking out everything after "being so concealed" and inserting in lieu thereof a period and the following new sentence: "Whoever violates this section shall be punished as provided in section 15 of this act, unless he has previously been convicted in the District of Columbia of a violation of this section or a felony, or has previously been convicted in another jurisdiction of a crime which would be a felony if committed in the District of Columbia, in which case he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 10 years."

**Mr. EBERHARTER.** Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

**The CHAIRMAN.** The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred Members are present; a quorum.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

(d) Section 7 of the Dangerous Weapons Act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3207) is amended to read as follows:

#### "SELLING TO MINORS AND OTHERS"

"SEC. 7. No person shall within the District of Columbia sell any pistol to a person who he has reasonable cause to believe is not of sound mind, or is forbidden by section 3 of this act to possess a pistol, or, except when the relation of parent and child or guardian and ward exists, is under the age of 21 years."

(e) The second sentence of section 8 of the Dangerous Weapons Act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3208) is amended by striking out "a statement that he has never been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence" and inserting in lieu thereof "a statement that he is not forbidden by section 3 of this act to possess a pistol."

(f) The first sentence of paragraph 3 of section 10 of the Dangerous Weapons Act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3210) is amended to read as follows: "No pistol shall be sold (a) if the seller has reasonable cause to believe that the purchaser is not of sound mind or is forbidden by section 3 of this act to possess a pistol or is under the age of 21 years, and (b) unless the purchaser is personally known to the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity."

(g) The first sentence of paragraph 5 of section 10 of the Dangerous Weapons Act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3210) is amended by striking out "a statement signed by the purchaser that he has never been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence" and inserting in lieu thereof "a statement by the purchaser that he is not forbidden by section 3 of this act to possess a pistol."

(h) Section 14 of the Dangerous Weapons Act (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3214) is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 14.," by inserting "billy, bludgeon, switch blade knife," after "sandbag," by striking out "machine guns, or sawed-off shotguns, and blackjacks" and

inserting in lieu thereof "machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, blackjacks, billies, and bludgeons"; and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) No person shall within the District of Columbia possess, with intent to use unlawfully against another, an imitation pistol, or a dagger, dirk, razor, stiletto, or knife with a blade longer than 3 inches, or other dangerous weapon.

"(c) Whoever violates this section shall be punished as provided in section 15 of this act, unless he has previously been convicted in the District of Columbia of a violation of this section or a felony, or has previously been convicted in another jurisdiction of a crime which would be a felony if committed in the District of Columbia, in which case he shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years."

#### ASSAULT ON POLICE OFFICER

**SEC. 205.** Section 432 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-505), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 432. (a) Whoever forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, impedes, intimidates, or interferes with any officer or member of any police force operating in the District of Columbia while engaged in or on account of the performance of his official duties, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"(b) Whoever in the commission of any such acts uses a deadly or dangerous weapon shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years."

#### FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY USED IN VIOLATING GAMBLING LAWS

**SEC. 206.** Any personal property (including money) used in violating subchapter 5 of chapter 19 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, title 22, ch. 15), may be seized and forfeited to the United States. Forfeitures under this section shall be enforced by proceedings in the district court as provided in chapter 163 of title 28 of the United States Code.

#### ARRESTS WITHOUT A WARRANT

**SEC. 207.** (a) Arrests without a warrant, and searches and seizures pursuant thereto, may be made for violation of any section listed in subsection (b), by police officers, as in the case of a felony, upon probable cause that the person arrested is violating the section involved at the time of the arrest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to section 209 of this act (possession of implements of crime), sections 3, 4, and 14 of the act of July 8, 1932, as amended, providing for the control of dangerous weapons in the District (D. C. Code, secs. 22-3203, 22-3204, and 22-3214), and section 863 (a) of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (possession of lottery tickets; D. C. Code, sec. 22-1502).

(c) Arrests without a warrant, and searches and seizures pursuant thereto, may be made for violation of section 827 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (petit larceny; D. C. Code, sec. 22-2202), by police officers, as in the case of a felony, upon probable cause that the person arrested has in his possession at the time of the arrest, property taken in violation of that section.

#### PRESENCE IN ILLEGAL ESTABLISHMENTS

**SEC. 208.** (a) Whoever is found in the District in a gambling establishment or an establishment where any narcotic drug is sold, administered, or dispensed without a license shall, if he knew that it was such an establishment and if he is unable to give a good account of his presence in the establishment, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$500, or both.

(b) Whoever is employed in a gambling establishment in the District or an establishment in the District where intoxicating liquor is sold without a license or where any narcotic drug is sold, administered, or dispensed without a license, knowing that it is such an establishment, shall be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$500, or both.

#### POSSESSING IMPLEMENTS OF CRIME

SEC. 209. (a) No person shall have in his possession in the District any instrument, tool, or other implement for picking locks or pockets, or that is usually employed or reasonably may be employed in the commission of any crime, if he is unable satisfactorily to account for the possession of the implement. Whoever violates this section shall be imprisoned for not more than 1 year and may be fined not more than \$1,000, unless he has previously been convicted in the District of a violation of this section or a felony, or has previously been convicted in another jurisdiction of a crime which would be a felony if committed in the District, in which case he shall be imprisoned for not less than 1 nor more than 10 years.

(b) Paragraph (2) of the first section of the act entitled "An act to define and punish vagrancy in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1941 (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3302), is repealed.

#### UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY—PROFANE AND INDECENT LANGUAGE

SEC. 210. Section 6 of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia," approved July 29, 1892, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-1107, relating to unlawful assembly, profane and indecent language), is amended by striking out "\$25" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$250 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both."

Mr. COLE of New York (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, is it possible under the rules of the Committee of the Whole to by motion dispense with the further reading of a bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say that it requires unanimous consent to suspend the further reading of the bill.

Mr. COLE of New York. It is not possible to do that by motion?

The CHAIRMAN. That motion is not privileged.

Mr. COLE of New York. I thank the Chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### DISORDERLY CONDUCT

SEC. 211. (a) Whoever, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or under circumstances such that a breach of the peace may be occasioned thereby—

Mr. EBERHARTER (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, the Clerk has failed to read lines 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, on page 17.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, we cannot hear the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was following the Clerk during the reading, and read right along with the Clerk. Is the gentleman ahead of the Clerk? I think that is the case. The Chair has followed the Clerk and he has read it accurately.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I must have been in error.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the gentleman was way out in front of the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

(1) acts in such a manner as to annoy, disturb, interfere with, obstruct, or be offensive to others;

(2) congregates with others on a public street and refuses to move on when ordered by the police;

(3) shouts or makes a noise either outside or inside a building during the nighttime to the annoyance or disturbance of any considerable number of persons;

(4) interferes with any person in any place by jostling against such person or unnecessarily crowding him or by placing a hand in the proximity of such person's pocket, pocketbook, or handbag; or

(5) causes a disturbance in any street-car, railroad car, omnibus, or other public conveyance, by running through it, climbing through windows or upon the seats, or otherwise annoying passengers or employees, shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both.

(b) Section 18 of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia," approved July 29, 1892 (D. C. Code, sec. 22-109), is amended by inserting "section 211 of the District of Columbia Law Enforcement Act of 1951 or" after "violations of" and after "convicted of any violation of."

#### THREATS TO DO BODILY HARM

SEC. 212. Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to confer concurrent jurisdiction on the police court of the District of Columbia in certain cases," approved July 16, 1912 (D. C. Code, secs. 11-605 and 22-507), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia of threats to do bodily harm, and any person convicted of such offense shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding \$500, or both, and in addition thereto or in lieu thereof, may be required to give bond to keep the peace for a period not exceeding 1 year."

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and one Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### UNLAWFUL ENTRY

SEC. 213. Section 824 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-3102), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 824. Unlawful entry on public or private property: Any person who, without lawful authority, shall enter, or attempt to enter, any public or private dwelling, building, or other property, or part of such dwelling, building, or other property, against the will of the lawful occupant or of the person lawfully in charge thereof, or being therein or thereon, without lawful authority to remain therein or thereon shall refuse to quit the same on the demand of the lawful occupant, or of the person lawfully in charge thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in jail for not more than 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

#### RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS

SEC. 214. Section 829 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 22-2205), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 829. Receiving stolen goods: Any person who shall receive or buy anything of value which shall have been stolen or obtained by robbery, knowing or having cause to believe the same to be so stolen or so obtained by robbery, if the thing or things received or bought shall be of the value of \$50 or upward, shall be imprisoned for not less than 1 year or more than 10 years; or if the value of the thing nor things so received or bought be less than \$50, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

#### TITLE III—METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT RECORDS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. (a) Section 386 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 4-134), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 386. The Board of Commissioners shall cause the Metropolitan Police force to keep the following records:

"(1) General complaint files, in which shall be entered every complaint preferred upon personal knowledge of the circumstances thereof, with the name and residence of the complainant;

"(2) Records of lost, missing, or stolen property;

"(3) A personnel record of each member of the Metropolitan Police force, which shall contain his name and residence; the date and place of his birth; his marital status; the date he became a citizen, if foreign born; his age; his former occupation; and the dates of his appointment and separation from office, together with the cause of the latter; and

"(4) Such other records as the Board of Commissioners considers necessary for the efficient operation of the Metropolitan Police force."

(b) Section 389 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 4-135), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 389. The records required to be kept by paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 386 shall be open to public inspection when not in actual use."

(c) Section 390 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 4-137), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 390. All records of the Metropolitan Police force shall be preserved, except that the Board of Commissioners, upon recommendation of the Major and Superintendent of Police, may cause records which it considers to be obsolete or of no further value to be destroyed."

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL RECORDS

SEC. 302. (a) In addition to the records kept under section 386 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia (D. C. Code, sec. 4-134), the Metropolitan Police force shall keep a record of each case in which an individual in the custody of any police force or of the United States Marshal is charged with having committed a criminal offense in the District (except those traffic violations and other petty offenses to which the Commissioners determine this section should not apply). The record shall show—

(1) the circumstances under which the individual came into the custody of the police or the United States Marshal;

(2) the charge originally placed against him, and any subsequent changes in the charge (if he is charged with murder, manslaughter, or causing the death of another



by the operation of a vehicle at an immoderate speed or in a careless, reckless, or negligent manner, the charge shall be recorded as "homicide";

(3) If he is released (except on bail) without having his guilt or innocence of the charge determined by a court, the circumstances under which he is released;

(4) If his guilt or innocence is so determined, the judgment of the court;

(5) If he is convicted, the sentence imposed; and

(6) If, after being confined in a correctional institution, he is released therefrom, the circumstances of his release.

(b) The Attorney General, the Corporation Counsel, the United States Commissioner for the District, the clerk of the district court, the clerk of the municipal court, and the Director of the Department of Corrections shall furnish the Major and Superintendent of Police with such information as the Commissioners consider necessary to enable the Metropolitan Police force to carry out this section.

#### REPORTS BY INDEPENDENT POLICE

SEC. 303. Reports shall be made to the Major and Superintendent of Police, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioners, of each offense reported to, and each arrest made by, any other police force operating in the District.

#### NOTICE OF RELEASE OF PRISONERS

SEC. 304. (a) Whenever the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia has authorized the release of a prisoner under section 4 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes," approved July 15, 1932, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 24-204), or the United States Board of Parole has authorized the release of a prisoner under section 6 of that act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 24-206), it shall notify the Major and Superintendent of Police of that fact as far in advance of the prisoner's release as possible.

(b) Except in cases covered by subsection (a) of this section, notice that a prisoner under sentence of 6 months or more is to be released from an institution under the management and regulation of the Director of the Department of Corrections shall be given to the Major and Superintendent of Police as far in advance of the prisoner's release as possible.

#### BONDING OF METROPOLITAN POLICE

SEC. 305. (a) The Commissioners shall obtain a bond to secure the District against loss resulting from any act of dishonesty by any officer or member of the Metropolitan Police force. Bonds obtained under this section shall be in such amounts, and may secure the District against loss resulting from such other acts by officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, as the Commissioners shall consider appropriate. The Commissioners may obtain such bonds by negotiation, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C., sec. 5), and shall pay the cost of such bonds out of funds appropriated for the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Department for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1951.

(b) Section 2 of the act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901 (D. C. Code, sec. 4-109), is repealed.

(c) This section shall take effect July 1, 1951.

#### FEES FOR STORING PROPERTY

SEC. 306. (a) Section 413 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia (D. C. Code, sec. 4-156), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Before delivering any property coming into his custody as a result of the

death of the owner or the execution by the United States marshal of a judgment to recover possession of real property, or any property which is lost, abandoned, or alleged to have been feloniously obtained or to be the proceeds of crime, the property clerk shall collect from the person claiming the property a fee, to be fixed under regulations prescribed by the Board of Commissioners, to reimburse the District of Columbia for the cost of services rendered by the Metropolitan Police force in taking custody of, protecting, and storing the property."

(b) Any vehicle impounded by any officer or member of the Metropolitan Police force may be kept impounded until the person claiming the vehicle pays a fee, to be fixed under regulations prescribed by the Commissioners, to reimburse the District for the cost of storing the vehicle, for each day in excess of 7 days during which it is impounded.

(c) Fees collected by reason of this section shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-one Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 67]

Abbitt	Fellows	Lesinski
Addonizio	Fine	Lowre
Allen, Ill.	Flood	Lyle
Anderson, Calif.	Fogarty	McCarthy
Anfuso	Forand	McCormack
Angell	Fugate	Machrowicz
Ayres	Fulton	Mack, Ill.
Baker	Furcolo	Mack, Wash.
Bakewell	Garmatz	Mason
Barrett	Gary	Miller, Calif.
Bates, Mass.	Gavin	Miller, Md.
Battle	Gillette	Miller, N. Y.
Beall	Gordon	Morgan
Bender	Gore	Morrison
Bennett, Fla.	Granahan	Moulder
Bentsen	Granger	Mumma
Berry	Green	Murphy
Blackney	Gregory	Murray, Wis.
Blatnik	Gwinn	Nelson
Boggs, La.	Hagen	O'Brien, Ill.
Bolling	Hale	O'Brien, Mich.
Bosone	Hall	O'Konski
Bow	Edwin Arthur	O'Neill
Breen	Hall	Ostertag
Brehm	Leonard W.	Pasman
Brownson	Hand	Patten
Bryson	Harden	Philbin
Buckley	Harrison, Wyo.	Pickett
Buffett	Hart	Poage
Burton	Hébert	Polk
Bush	Heffernan	Poulson
Butler	Heller	Powell
Byrne, N. Y.	Herlong	Prouty
Canfield	Herter	Rabaut
Case	Hess	Radwan
Celler	Hoeven	Ramsay
Chatham	Hoffman, Ill.	Reams
Chudoff	Hollifield	Redden
Church	Hope	Reed, Ill.
Cole, Kans.	Irving	Regan
Corbett	James	Richards
Coudert	Jarman	Riehlman
Crawford	Javits	Rivers
Crosser	Jenison	Robeson
Davis, Tenn.	Jonas	Rodino
Dawson	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Fla.
Deane	Kean	Rogers, Mass.
Delaney	Kelley, Pa.	Roosevelt
Dempsey	Kelly, N. Y.	Sabath
Denny	Kennedy	Sasser
Dingell	Keogh	Scott, Hardie
Dondero	Kerr	Scott
Donohue	Kersten, Wis.	Hugh D., Jr.
Dorn	Kilburn	Scudder
Doughton	Klein	Shafer
Durham	Kluczynski	Sheehan
Elliott	Lane	Short
Elston	Lanham	Sleminski
Engle	Larcade	Sikes
Fallon	Latham	Smith, Kans.
Feighan	LeCompte	Smith, Miss.

Spence  
Staggers  
Stanley  
Stefan  
Stockman  
Taylor  
Teague  
Thompson,  
Mich.

Towe  
Van Zandt  
Vaughn  
Vinson  
Vursell  
Watts  
Welchel  
Wharton  
Whitten

Widnall  
Wier  
Willis  
Wilson, Ind.  
Withrow  
Wolverton  
Woodruff

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4141, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 228 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will continue to read.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Am I correct in assuming that the doors were closed by the Doorkeeper during the calling of the roll?

The CHAIRMAN. The doors were closed; and they are now open under the rules of the House.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Am I wrong in assuming, then, Mr. Chairman, that the doors can be opened without unanimous consent?

The CHAIRMAN. They can after a quorum appears and it is so announced by the Chair. That is in accordance with the rules of the House.

Mr. EBERHARTER. My understanding, Mr. Chairman, was, not that I intend to argue the point—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has stated the rules of the House to the gentleman, so the Chair does not imagine there is any further argument.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the Chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### MOBILE LABORATORY

SEC. 307. The Metropolitan Police force shall maintain and operate a motor vehicle equipped with cameras, photographic developing equipment, an electrical generator, flood lights, and such other equipment as may be necessary to permit the use of the vehicle as a mobile laboratory to handle evidence at the scenes of crimes and otherwise to aid in the prevention and detection of crime.

#### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### THE COUNCIL ON LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE DISTRICT

SEC. 401. (a) The Council on Law Enforcement in the District of Columbia (referred to in this section as the "Council") is hereby created.

(b) The Council shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The President of the Board of Commissioners;

(2) The Major and Superintendent of Police;

(3) The Chief of the United States Park Police;

(4) The United States attorney;

(5) The corporation counsel;

(6) A United States commissioner for the District;

(7) The Director of the Department of Corrections;

(8) The Parole Executive of the Board of Parole of the District;

(9) The United States marshal for the District;

(10) One person appointed by joint action of the chief judge of the district court, the chief judge of the municipal court, and the judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia;

(11) One person appointed by the Bar Association of the District of Columbia; and

(12) One person appointed by the Washington Criminal Justice Association.

(c) The Council shall make a continuing study and appraisal of crime and law enforcement in the District, and shall make a report to the Senate and the House of Representatives at the beginning of each regular session of Congress.

(d) The Council shall select a chairman from among its members. The Council shall meet at regular intervals at least four times annually, at times to be fixed by the chairman. A special meeting may be held at any time upon the call of the chairman. The first meeting of the Council shall be called by the President of the Board of Commissioners, who shall preside until a chairman is selected.

#### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

SEC. 402. (a) The Attorney General, in submitting budget estimates for the salaries and expenses for the Department of Justice, including those for United States attorneys and their offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and subsequent years, shall separately itemize the estimates for the salaries and expenses for the United States attorney for the District and his office.

(b) The Attorney General shall, without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, appoint and fix the compensation of a permanent staff of special investigators consisting of a chief investigator and four assistant investigators to assist the United States attorney to make such investigations of crime in the District as the United States attorney considers appropriate.

#### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER

SEC. 403. Each United States commissioner for the District may employ secretarial and clerical assistants in such number and incur such other expenses as the district court considers necessary.

#### LICENSES FOR BOTTLE CLUBS

SEC. 404. (a) Section 7 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-107), is amended by striking out the period following the word "morals" at the end of the first paragraph thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ", and the Commissioners are further authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act as they may deem necessary to properly and adequately control the consumption of alcoholic beverages on premises licensed under paragraph (1) of section 11 of this act, with specific authority to prescribe the hours during which alcoholic beverages may be consumed on such premises and to forbid the consumption on Sundays, but the Commissioners shall not authorize the consumption on such premises of any beverages on Sundays other than light wines and beer, and such consumption is hereby prohibited."

(b) Section 9 (a) of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-109 (a)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"It shall be unlawful for any person operating any premises where food, nonalcoholic beverages, or entertainment are sold or provided for compensation, and where facilities are especially provided and service is rendered

for the consumption of alcoholic beverages, who does not possess a license under this act, to permit the consumption of such alcoholic beverages on such premises."

(c) Section 10 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-110), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. The Board is authorized to issue licenses to individuals, partnerships, or corporations, but not to unincorporated associations, on application duly made therefor, for the manufacture, sale, offer for sale, consumption on premises of clubs where food, nonalcoholic beverages, or entertainment are sold or provided for compensation, or solicitation of orders for sale of alcoholic beverages within the District of Columbia. The Board shall keep a full record of all applications for licenses, and of all recommendations for and remonstrances against the granting of licenses and of the action taken thereon."

(d) Section 11 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-111), is amended by striking out the word "eleven" in the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twelve", and by adding immediately before the last paragraph thereof the following new subsection:

"(1) Consumption license for a club: Such a license shall be issued only for a club. The word 'club' within the meaning of this paragraph is a corporation for the promotion of some common object (not including corporations organized or conducted for any commercial or business purpose, or for money profit), owning, hiring, or leasing a building or space in a building of such extent and character as in the judgment of the Board may be suitable and adequate for the reasonable and comfortable use and accommodations of its members and their guests; and the affairs and management of such corporation are conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or similar body chosen by the members at least once each calendar year, and no officer, agent, or employee of the club is paid, directly or indirectly, or receives in the form of salary or other compensation, any profit from the conduct and operation of the club beyond the amount of such salary as may be fixed and voted by the members or by its directors or other governing body. No license shall be issued to a club which has not been established for at least 3 months immediately prior to the making of the application for such license. Such a license shall authorize the holder thereof to permit consumption of alcoholic beverages on such parts of the licensed premises as may be approved by the Board. The annual fee for such a license shall be \$500."

(e) The first sentence of section 14 (b) of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-115 (b)), is amended to read as follows: "Before granting a license under section 11 (1) of this act or a retailer's license, except a retailer's license class E or class F, the Board shall give notice by advertisement published once a week and for at least 2 weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in the District of Columbia."

(f) The first sentence of section 14 (c) of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-115 (c)), is amended by striking out the words "or class D" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ", class D or a license issued under section 11 (1) of this act."

(g) Section 20 of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-121), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"No person being the holder of a license issued under section 11 (1) of this act shall permit on the licensed premises the consumption of alcoholic beverages, with the

exception of beer and light wines, by any person under the age of 21 years, or permit the consumption of beer and light wines by any person under the age 18 years; or the consumption of any beverage by any intoxicated person, or any person of notoriously intemperate habits, or any person who appears to be intoxicated; and ignorance of the age of any such minor shall not be a defense to any action instituted under this section. No licensee shall be liable to any person for damages claimed to arise from refusal to permit the consumption of any beverage on any premise licensed under section 11 (1) of this act."

(h) Section 28 (a) of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-128 (a)), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 28. (a) No person shall in the District of Columbia drink any alcoholic beverage in any street, alley, park, or parking; or in any vehicle in or upon the same; or in or upon any premises where food, non-alcoholic beverages, or entertainment are sold or provided for compensation not licensed under this act; or in any place to which the public is invited for which a license has not been issued hereunder permitting the sale and consumption of such alcoholic beverage upon such premises except premises licensed under section 11 (1) of this act; or in any place (for which a retailer's license class C, D, or a license under section 11 (1) of this act has been issued) at a time when the sale of such alcoholic beverage or the consumption of the same on the premises is prohibited by this act or by the regulations promulgated thereunder. No person shall be drunk or intoxicated in any street, alley, park, or parking; or in any vehicle in or upon the same or in any place to which the public is invited, or at any public gathering, and no person anywhere shall be drunk or intoxicated and disturb the peace of any person."

(i) Section 29 (a) of the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 25-129 (a)), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 29. (a) A search warrant may be issued by any judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia or by a United States Commissioner for the District of Columbia when any alcoholic beverages are manufactured for sale, kept for sale, sold, or consumed in violation of the provisions of this act, and any such alcoholic beverages and any other property designed for use in connection with such unlawful manufacture for sale, keeping for sale, selling, or consumption may be seized thereunder, and shall be subject to such disposition as the court may make thereof, and such alcoholic beverages may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed."

(j) Subsections (b) and (h) of this section shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

(k) The District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to be numbered 41, and to read as follows:

"SEC. 41. (a) Any building, ground, premises, or place where any intoxicating beverage is manufactured, sold, kept for sale, or permitted to be consumed in violation of this act is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and may be enjoined and abated as herein-after provided.

"(b) An action to enjoin any nuisance defined in subsection (a) of this section may be brought in the name of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, or any of his assistants, in the municipal court of the District of Columbia against any person conducting or maintaining such nuisance or knowingly permitting such nuisance to be conducted or maintained. If it is made to appear by



affidavits, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court that such nuisance exists, a temporary writ of injunction, without bond, shall forthwith issue restraining the defendant from continuing or permitting the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusion of the trial. It shall not be necessary for the court to find the building, ground, premises, or place was being unlawfully used as aforesaid at the time of the hearing, but on finding that the material allegations of the complaint are true, the court shall enter an order restraining the defendant from manufacturing, selling, keeping for sale, or permitting to be consumed any alcoholic beverage in violation of this act. When an injunction, either temporary or permanent, has been granted it shall be binding on the defendant throughout the District of Columbia. Upon final judgment of the court ordering such nuisance to be abated, the court may order that the defendant, or any one claiming under him, shall not occupy or use, for a period of 1 year thereafter, the building, ground, premises, or place upon which the nuisance existed, but the court may, in its discretion, permit the defendant to occupy and use the said building, ground, premises, or place if the defendant shall give bond with sufficient security to be approved by the court, in the penal and liquidated sum of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, payable to the District of Columbia, and conditioned that intoxicating beverages will not thereafter be manufactured, sold, kept for sale, or permitted to be consumed in or upon the building, ground, premises, or place in violation of this act.

"(c) In the case of the violation of any injunction, temporary or permanent, rendered pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court may summarily try and punish the defendant. The proceedings for punishment for contempt shall be commenced by the corporation counsel or any of his assistants filing with the court an information under oath setting out the alleged offense constituting the violation, whereupon the court shall forthwith cause a warrant to issue under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. Any person found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

#### PSYCHIATRIST AND PSYCHOLOGIST

Sec. 405. The Commissioners shall appoint a qualified psychiatrist and a qualified psychologist whose services shall be available to the following officers to assist them in carrying out their duties: (1) The probation officers of the district court and the municipal court, (2) such officers of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia as the judge thereof shall designate, (3) such officers of the Department of Corrections as the Director thereof shall designate, and (4) the Board of Parole of the District.

#### RECORDS TO BE KEPT BY BONDSMEN

Sec. 406. Section 8 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases and to improve the administration of justice in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1933 (D. C. Code, sec. 23-608), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 8," and by adding at the end of the section the following new subsection:

"(b) Each such court shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to insure that whenever a bondsman becomes surety for compensation upon a bond in a criminal case before the court, the bondsman, or his agent, clerk, or representative, shall make a record, which shall be accurate

to the best of the maker's knowledge and belief and shall thereafter be open for inspection by the court or its designated representative, and by the designated representative of other law-enforcement agencies of the District of Columbia, of the following matters:

"(1) The full name and address of the person for whom the bond is executed (referred to in this subsection as the 'defendant') and the full name and address of his employer, if any;

"(2) The offense with which the defendant is charged;

"(3) The name of the court or officer authorizing the defendant's admission to bail;

"(4) The amount of the bond;

"(5) The name of the person who called the bondsman, if other than the defendant;

"(6) The amount of the bondsman's charge for executing the bond;

"(7) The full name and address of the person to whom the bondsman presented his bill for such charge;

"(8) The full name and address of the person paying such charge; and

"(9) The manner of payment of such charge.

Whoever violates any rule or regulation prescribed under this subsection shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both, and if he is a bondsman, or the agent, clerk, or representative of a bondsman, shall be disqualified from thereafter engaging in any manner in the bonding business for such a period of time as the trial judge shall order."

#### INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO LAUNDRY MARKS

Sec. 407. Paragraph 17 of section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1932, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 47-2317), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(d) No license shall be granted under this paragraph unless the owner or manager shall have filed with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent and the the Major and Superintendent of Police such information with respect to laundry marks used by the licensee as will enable the Major and Superintendent of Police to identify from a single laundry mark the laundry or dry-cleaning or dyeing establishment which did such marking. Each owner or manager of a laundry or dry-cleaning or dyeing establishment shall, at all times, keep the records of the laundry marks of the laundry or dry-cleaning or dyeing establishments open to inspection by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Major and Superintendent of Police, and their designated agents.

"(e) Within sixty days after the date of enactment of the District of Columbia Law Enforcement Act of 1951, the owner or manager of each laundry and each dry-cleaning or dyeing establishment licensed under this paragraph shall file the information required by subparagraph (d) with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent and with the Major and Superintendent of Police."

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS

Sec. 408. (a) Section 199 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 11-1402), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 199. The said jurors shall be selected, as nearly as may be, from the different parts of the District, and shall be selected, as nearly as may be, from its intelligent and upright residents."

(b) Section 215 of such act, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 11-1417), is amended by striking out "and under sixty-five."

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Chairman, I will take but a short time. I simply wish to congratulate the members of the crime subcommittee for the fine diligent work they have done in tracing down some of the weak links in the law-enforcement division of the District of Columbia. The men who handled this investigation deserve the credit and thanks of every Member of this House. Judge Davis and his committee have worked for more than 5 months in an effort to bring a bill to the floor of this House that is worthy of your consideration. The committee went into every phase of law enforcement in the District of Columbia. They looked into the police, the courts, and all other segments of our law-enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia. In my opinion they have done an excellent job. They used valuable time that could have been used for their own personal benefit, and they have taken time that could have been used for their own districts, to see that the Nation's Capital had adequate protection.

We feel that we have one of the finest cities anywhere in the world. I have visited a number of capitals and there is none that can excel the city of Washington. However, we do have a few weak links in our law-enforcement program that should be corrected. I believe the bill now before you will go a long way toward correcting those weaknesses, and give the judges, police officers, and other law-enforcement officers the strength and backing they need to make this a safe city for everyone who visits his or her Capital also for you and I and the residents of the city of Washington. I believe that Washington as a whole is one of the cleanest cities in the United States but we want to be certain that it is the safest city. We want it to be safe for all of our constituents and all of our friends who live in the city of Washington. It is our duty to see to it that law enforcement in the District of Columbia is carried out. We can only legislate since we Members of Congress are not permitted to administer or enforce the laws here. I feel that all that is needed, is included in this bill. I trust the House will act favorably on the bill without any more debate than is absolutely necessary.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMILLAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to page 41 of the bill, line 10, and ask the gentleman what is meant by section 199, which reads:

The said jurors shall be selected, as nearly as may be, from the different parts of the District, and shall be selected, as nearly as may be, from its intelligent and upright residents.

What does the phrase "intelligent and upright residents" mean?

Mr. McMILLAN. It means that if possible they will try to get a jury that can at least read and write and think straight.

Mr. YATES. Is that the definition of "intelligent and upright" that the gentleman has in mind with reference to this bill?

Mr. McMILLAN. An upright man, one who has not already been convicted of crime himself.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMILLAN. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. This matter is, of course, of great importance; and, as the gentleman said, the subcommittee spent a great deal of time preparing it. I wonder if the gentleman would find it to his convenience and liking as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to, when we get back in the House, ask unanimous consent that we continue the consideration of the measure tomorrow.

Mr. McMILLAN. It would be agreeable to me. Let me state at this point that I think it would be agreeable to the majority members of the committee to take it up tomorrow, or even to let it go over until the next District day.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMILLAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did I understand that the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS], has approved this bill as written?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is enough for the most of us.

Mr. McMILLAN. That is all right in my book.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMILLAN. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman said he would be satisfied after we had a little further debate if the bill went over to the next District day. Would that be satisfactory to the gentleman?

Mr. McMILLAN. I believe the majority of the Members want to continue the bill tomorrow. It would suit me, of course; but I will be guided by what the majority of the House wishes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The reason for my inquiry is because of the importance of this measure. For that reason, the membership should have an opportunity to study the bill. A legislative schedule has been fixed for tomorrow and the balance of this week. I do not think it would be just right to bring up the bill tomorrow because of its importance and because of so many Members not knowing the contents of the measure. It is a very important measure.

Mr. McMILLAN. I think this should be left to the judgment of the majority and minority leaders.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. McMILLAN. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. My understanding is, as far as the leadership on the majority side is concerned, that there would be no objection to continuing with the consideration of this bill tomorrow; as a matter of fact, that suggestion was made earlier in the day with the idea of disposing of this matter today.

Mr. McMILLAN. That is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. As far as I am concerned, I should like to see an arrangement made to continue with the consideration of this bill tomorrow.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMILLAN. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Quite a number of Members of the House stayed here this afternoon, answered innumerable roll calls and quorum calls, stood up to be counted and so forth in the hope of getting this legislation out of the way today or tomorrow. If the bill is carried past tomorrow, that means that we have simply wasted an entire day.

Mr. McMILLAN. Frankly, it would suit me to pass it this afternoon.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think that is the reason many Members stayed around here today.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Georgia yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee if the time was divided between the majority and minority sides or if the chairman of the District Committee intends to yield some time to the minority side?

Mr. McMILLAN. I will yield just as much time as they desire.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this subcommittee was created under House Resolution 340 adopted October 11, 1949. The subcommittee was appointed by the chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia and on the Democratic side was composed of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], and myself as chairman. On the minority side there were the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], for whom so many Members of the House, both on the Republican and Democratic sides, had great affection, and since he did not offer for reelection to the present Congress he was succeeded on the subcommittee by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TALLE].

I call attention to the committee report on the bill H. R. 4141 and to the fact that beginning on page 17 of that committee report you will find a good section-by-section analysis of the bill. Each section is analyzed, its provisions are set forth and the purpose and the effect of the provisions are all stated there. If you will take the trouble to read that section-by-section analysis beginning on page 17 of the committee report it will explain every section of the bill to you and you will be able to understand it and know exactly what every section of it means.

The subcommittee had an appropriation of \$10,000 when it began its work. When the \$10,000 was expended it was

found that would not be sufficient to carry on an extensive survey of crime and law enforcement here in the District of Columbia, so an additional appropriation of \$40,000 was requested. The House Administration Committee reduced that request to \$20,000. At the time the second request was made it was intended to go rather extensively into the question of gambling here in the District of Columbia. It was estimated that the minimum amount which would be needed and with which it would be possible to carry on such an investigation would be \$40,000.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I wonder if we can determine at this time, it being now about 5 o'clock, whether or not we would meet with objection to going on with this matter tomorrow? As I understand it, the bill that was scheduled for consideration tomorrow will not come up; hence we would have the whole day for the careful consideration of this very important matter that is now before us.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania indicate whether it would be agreeable with him to go on with the matter tomorrow?

Mr. EBERHARTER. It will be agreeable with me and I thank the gentleman for making the inquiry.

Mr. HALLECK. I suggest to the gentleman from Georgia, the hour being late, it might be well to move that the committee rise now and go on with the matter tomorrow.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I am in complete accord with the gentleman and that being the case I will conclude my remarks for the time being so that action may be taken accordingly.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST) having assumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4141) to provide for the more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 4141) be taken up as the first order of business tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the chairman of the committee, if we take the bill up tomorrow, there will be general debate and the bill will be read under the 5-minute rule?

Mr. McMILLAN. We will go as far as we can. I do not know how many amendments will be offered.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Can the gentleman tell how much time there will be for general debate?



Mr. McMILLAN. One hour, and we have used about 8 minutes of that time.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the chairman of the committee has in mind, should we progress with the bill tomorrow to final conclusion it would be his purpose to do that?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to address the House today for 40 minutes following any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### THE PROBLEM OF THE AGING

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced House Resolution 238 to create a select committee on problems of the aging.

It is high time that we face up to the fact that there is such a problem on a national scale. My mail each day brings letters from aged men and women. They tell stories of human tragedy which show just how indifferent we have become. We know in general that an increasing proportion of our people are in the aged group and that the high cost of living is especially hard on them. But we do not translate that knowledge into terms of what is happening to individual human beings—and what we can do about it. Actually, we are, by this indifference, increasing dependency and scrapping the useful skills and the ripened experience of an important part of our national community. These men and women were the principal producers for this incredible half century. In their lifetime, the country has changed profoundly. Crowded city living and assembly line production have moved millions of grandmothers and grandfathers from a chair by the family fireside to a small, inadequate, and solitary back room or apartment. For them tomorrow is another day of doing nothing, talking to no one, and too often of eating too little because of a pitifully inadequate income.

Sometimes I think that we are dangerously close to the old Eskimo custom of banishing the aged—of furnishing them with a little food and then leaving them alone on the edge of the community to die. If they need it, we give them a little money—and remember that the average old-age pension in this country today is \$43.31 per month. Then we isolate them. Then, forget them.

#### THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

This committee would be concerned with the broad-gage problem of the aged. Our senior citizens need enough to live on. Just as much, they need something to do, a place to live, and a feeling that they belong.

We are just beginning to realize that the aged group represents a huge reservoir of skills, experience, and mature judgment. Congress, itself, is a good ex-

ample. In the Eighty-second Congress we have 64 Members who are over 65 years of age, including 5 over 80 years of age. These men are among the most active and capable legislators. Their knowledge and experience serve our country well.

The problem was most recently given attention in an editorial appearing in the New York Times of May 31, 1951, which stated:

In view of the national emergency and a tight labor supply, it is ironic that unemployed older workers should continue to meet resistance when searching for jobs. Yet this condition prevails generally throughout the country, and in New York City our welfare commissioner has painted a local picture that is not at all reassuring. The commissioner states that "within a period of 9 months the number of employables on the relief rolls over 40 has risen from one-half to two-thirds of the total. At this rate, in a short time, the only employables left on the relief rolls will be persons over 40."

Employer bias against hiring older persons penalizes such persons unfairly, for experience shows that they make "good, steady, reliable workers when they are given a feeling of being wanted." Furthermore, such bias also penalizes the taxpayers of this city, who must maintain unemployed older persons on relief.

Progress reports are appearing in some areas. Labor and industry are questioning whether the depression-born solution of compulsory retirement is a good one for all people. Communities are setting up special projects for the unaccustomed new leisure which follows retirement. Doctors are discovering that some mental and physical diseases of the aged previously considered hopeless, respond to treatment. During World War II aged workers had a chance to show us how they can help increase production. One major reason for the select committee which I propose is the fact that we do not have anywhere a centralized place where we can get access to all the information on the aged that we need for a sound national program. But it must also do the important job of determining the most effective means of creating new opportunities for our senior citizens.

Let us look at some of the facts, which call for the kind of positive action which will remove many thousands of our elders from social and economic dependency. Who are the aged? Why are they a problem? Do they want to work—and can they work? What are we doing about them? And what can we do about them?

#### WHO ARE THE AGED?

First of all, who are the aged? Here are some of the facts we know. There are today around 11,500,000 men and women 65 and over living among us. They make up about 8 percent of the total population. By 1975 that proportion will probably have increased to 11 percent. The "baby boom" of the war period was only temporary and will give way before an "oldster boom" because of a long-term trend of aging in the United States. The number of persons now 65-plus is almost four times higher than it was half a century ago.

Our life expectancy, which was about 48 years in 1900, and 60 years in 1930, is steadily increasing. Persons retiring

at 65 now have an average of 13 years of life remaining, and over half of them will live longer.

Now we have a strange paradox—we are living longer, but our working lives are growing shorter. In 1890, 68 percent of all men over 65 were in gainful occupations. By 1950 this figure had dropped to 43 percent. Unless we can reverse this trend, by 1975 a man at 20 will look forward, on the average, to at least 1 year of retirement for every 6 years of his working life. Obvious immediately, are the results of this. There will be further waste of our productiveness as a nation. Dependency could increase to the point where younger workers will, as one commentator put it, "be carrying the rest of the population on their backs."

For the fact is that many older people have neither earnings nor savings sufficient to support themselves, no matter how hard they have tried. Savings, investments, and property can no longer assure independence during the last years of life. Today a person aged 65 must have accumulated about \$17,000 to have an income of \$100 per month for the rest of his life—and it will take the entire principle and all interest. For many American families—and especially for those who have raised children—savings in such an amount are impossible. Nearly one-fourth of all urban workingmen's families had no savings at all in the prosperous year, 1945, more than one-half of all families had savings of less than \$500, and more than one-fourth of all American families have incomes of less than \$2,000 a year. You cannot save much money with that kind of an income, no matter how hard you try.

Already about 40 percent of all people 65 years of age and over need help from outside sources to insure a decent existence. Of the 4,100,000 households in the United States with incomes below \$1,000, 32 percent are headed by persons 65 and over. Private charity is not now, and never has been an important source of financial support for older people, although it provides valuable specialized services.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY IS ONLY PART OF THE ANSWER

Public and private pension systems are taking over part of the problem. Our social-security system, enacted into law in 1935, made a start toward assuring a minimum of income for the aged. As we all know, the 1950 amendments to the act made some badly needed revisions. We extended its coverage to include important groups in need of such protection, among them the self-employed, domestic workers, and certain employees of nonprofit institutions and of State and local governments. But I call your attention to the fact that, although we nearly doubled the benefits in 1950, the average monthly payment to an elderly couple under old-age and survivors insurance is now only \$75 a month. At a time when the annual cost of a minimum budget for an elderly couple in Chicago is put at \$1,720 a year, my own State of Illinois is paying old-age assistance allowances amounting to

just 60 percent of that minimum budget, or \$1,039 a year. And this assumes that both the husband and the wife are over 65 and thus entitled to a pension. If only one of them has reached that age, this amount is cut squarely in half. And Illinois is far more generous than many States in this respect.

We must not delude ourselves that we solved the problem of the aged by these 1950 improvements in our social-security system, for it is still inadequate. We will not have reached our goal until we have achieved universal coverage, and benefits which provide the major part of retirement income for most workers. Moreover, you will recall that the system of total and permanent disability insurance, which the House bill continued, was struck out by the Senate and not enacted into law. The result is that thousands of workers prematurely retired from their jobs by an expensive and totally disabling accident or illness are not eligible for benefits until they reach age 65, regardless of their need or of the contributions they have made through the payroll tax. Some of them will even lose the right to that benefit at age 65, because an unpredictable disablement has removed them permanently from a payroll.

Nor can we delude ourselves that an adequate social-security system, supplemented by private and industrial pension plans, can meet the many long-term aspects of the problem of the aged. There are many more problems than this one.

#### REHABILITATION WILL HELP

In the first place, seven out of eight oldsters today are not so disabled that they cannot go about their daily tasks. Ruth Albrecht has divided our aged population into five groups. The first, which she calls "too young to be old," includes about one-fourth of the whole number and is made up of persons alert and active, mentally and physically. They feel young in spite of their age. The second group, another one-fourth of the total, are commencing to feel old, but their minds are still keen and their bodies are sound enough for a busy and active life. These two groups account for half of the aged who make up our problem. The third group consists of persons suffering from chronic illness which is partially or totally disabling, but their minds are clear. The fourth group—about 18 percent—are in good physical condition, but their memory is not what it used to be and they sometimes become confused. The fifth group—about 10 percent—are almost completely dependent due to senility.

Now the point here is that at least half of these people are capable right now of being happy, useful, and productive members of their community. Many of them are now demonstrating that fact. Some of the rest need only the encouragement and understanding that we can give them in our civic organizations, our churches, and our housing and recreation projects, and so forth, to become productive.

#### WHAT ONE ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL IS ACCOMPLISHING

Even more important, perhaps, from the standpoint of the total problem presented by the aging, is the evidence that many of them are capable of responding to our developing techniques of rehabilitation. Right here I would like to give you one example of what the State of Illinois has done. In May of last year, with the encouragement of our great Governor, Adlai Stevenson, a former Army general hospital in Galesburg was converted into a State research hospital with the purpose of demonstrating to the Nation that life begins at 60. Its purpose is to send its patients back to happy, useful lives, regardless of their age. Dr. Richard J. Graff, its superintendent has pointed out that good food alone is often a means of rehabilitation.

#### Improper diet—

He says—

Is an important, yet often disregarded cause of senility. Many adults think that milk and vitamins are needed only by children. Yet, lack of them can cause some of the worst mental and physical disturbances.

He tells of two 70-year-olds, apparently hopelessly simple-minded, who were sent by their families to an institution:

We shortly discovered—

He continues—

that they were suffering from pernicious anemia. The anemia was cured, and in a few months they returned to lead pretty normal lives.

The Illinois State hospital is equipped with modern operating rooms and complete laboratories. Surgery and medicine are used as close allies of psychiatry. It is equipped with a swimming pool, a gymnasium, a movie theater, a little store, and a post office—all to help replace the loneliness and inactivity which have helped to produce the need for institutional care. The therapeutic value of such activity is being proved. It must be continued in normal community activity.

In Chicago we are discovering that one way of overcoming this social vacuum is by encouraging creative and recreational activities. For the past 4 years the citizens of our city have been privileged to attend an annual "fun after 60" exhibit, launched by the community project for the aged. Here the more than 420,000 aged residents of the metropolitan area show what they can contribute, not only in arts, and crafts, and needlework, but as entertainers. The sponsors include the Catholic charities, Lutheran charities, Jewish federation, federation of settlements, the Chicago park district, and the Chicago recreation commission.

The Hodson day center in New York, which was opened in 1943, is another example of the importance to oldsters of friends and recreation. The membership now numbers 500. Dr. Howard A. Rusk, the noted specialist in rehabilitation, recently noted that out of so many old people quite a number would have been expected to enter a mental hospital in the period of 7 years. Actu-

ally, only one had to do so. Harry Levine, administrator of special services for the aged under the city's welfare department goes so far as to predict that retired people will bring renaissance of folk art and craft to America.

There are thousands of potential Grandma Moseses—

He says.

All people need is the chance and the encouragement to create.

At the University of Chicago—as in several other educational institutions—research is under way on some of these problems. In the most recent issue of State Government, Ethel Shanas and Robert J. Havighurst, of the university's committee on human development, draw one some of the findings in reaching their conclusion that our society frequently fails to provide enough satisfying social roles for older people.

Most Americans like to be active, busy, and to have the feeling of accomplishment—

They write—

but old people are not expected to act this way. The American way has been to ignore old age—to act as if it did not exist, and to push it into the corner whenever it seeks to assert itself.

Old people, they find, need something to do. Their special health needs must be met; their special housing needs considered. Finally they comment that—

Old people, like other human beings, need to feel that they belong and are important to someone or something. \* \* \* Research evidence indicates that, with the decline of intimate human contact, the personalities of old people deteriorate. \* \* \* Many cases of senile deterioration seem to be the result, not of organic changes, but of living in a social vacuum.

Public health officials are discovering that preventive measures are as important for persons growing old as for children growing up. They have developed a battery of tests—described as multiphasic screening—which can be given in from 15 to 30 minutes. They are inexpensive, and can be given on a mass basis by a small staff made up of nurses, technicians, and a clerk. Such check-ups of persons over 45, given free in test areas throughout the country, have uncovered symptoms of high blood pressure, diabetes, anemia, heart disease, and tuberculosis which were unsuspected by the individuals. With proper treatment, the victims can usually continue for years to lead happy and useful lives. If these symptoms had lain unnoticed until serious damage had been done, they would be blamed on the effects of old age.

#### HOUSING GENERALLY POOR

Millions of our aged are living in dismal and inadequate quarters. Statistics assembled by the Cook County Department of Welfare last year suggest what I mean. They show that the large majority of old-age pensioners in Chicago live in rented rooms or apartments and few in homes owned by themselves or their relatives. Of the whole group, 62 percent live in rented units; 15 percent in rooms with no cooking facilities; 10 percent in board-and-room homes; 5



percent in private and public nursing homes; 4 percent in homes they themselves own, and the other 4 percent in units owned by their children or other relatives. A survey of shelter costs made in July 1949 showed that the median monthly rental paid by old-age pensioners was \$14.18. I need hardly add that the opportunity for a rich and rewarding home life can hardly exist at a median rental of under \$15 a month.

#### THE AGED SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO WORK

For that large proportion of the aged who can work and want to work, a job is the best guarantee of the need for status and independence. One of our goals, in seeking solutions for problems of the aging, must certainly be a wider recognition of the right of the aged to work. And this is not as simple as it seems. For example, the 1949 report of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging lists five basic shortcomings in current employment practices concerned with the aged: First, wide-scale prejudice against hiring workers over 45; second, compulsory retirement of workers at 65 without regard to their ability, need, or desire to work; third, lack of job-counseling facilities in Government or industry; fourth, the existence of industrial pension plans which discourage employment of the elderly or provide little protection for older persons who wish to change employment before retirement age; and, fifth, lack of job analyses or classification work in industry to fit elderly workers in jobs they can profitably perform.

At the moment, the manpower needs of defense production are pointing up the fact that retired workers constitute a huge reservoir of productive power which should be used, not misused, for the benefit of all. As we expand defense production, we must remember, too, that civilian requirements are much greater today than they were a decade ago. We cannot now predict exactly how many workers will be needed to man defense plants at the same time that we are building up the Armed Forces. Certainly the number will run into millions. It seems clear that the demand cannot be met through the normal increase of the civilian labor force. All but a small fraction of our older people can participate in this emergency effort. They can perform important work at desks or on assembly lines. They can be useful in civil defense activities. And by serving in nurseries, school-lunch programs, and child-care projects, they can release younger women for defense jobs.

#### COMPULSORY RETIREMENT IS OFTEN UNREALISTIC AND COSTLY

I want to make it very clear, however, that the proper role of the aged worker is not just an emergency problem. Far from it. We must understand that we have been too much inclined in recent years to put these elderly people on the shelf when they reach a given age. Compulsory retirement at 65 or younger, and restrictions on part-time work by pensioners, both represent economic loss to the Nation as well as to the individual.

Sumner H. Slichter has declared that "the loss of production from premature retirements has become one of the principal wastes of the economy." He points out that if the ratio of employed workers 65 and over to the rest of the population were as high today as it was in 1890, the national product would be about \$5,000,000,000 larger than it is, and about 1.5 million more people would be employed. Can we afford to go on wasting their valuable work experience and their skills? Of course we cannot.

We are beginning, too, to recognize that the problems of premature retirement are not concerned only with money. The old dream of finding contentment by retiring is often a snare and a delusion. Herman E. Hilleboe, New York State health commissioner, testified before that State's Joint Committee on Problems of the Aging on this point.

Very often—

He said—

the old person does not deteriorate physically and mentally until he is told his usefulness is past and is asked to retire. Then the meaning goes out of life and he begins to reach for the hand of death.

Dr. Edward J. Stieglitz, the famous geriatrician, told the committee that—

Premature retirement while one is still vigorous, ambitious, and anxious to serve can be a major disease.

#### THE AGED WANT TO WORK

The truth is that many of our retired fellow citizens would like to go back to work. William Haber estimates that fewer than one-tenth of retired workers went on the pension rolls voluntarily. Compulsory retirement, lay-off, and failing health are the major cause of their removal from a payroll. We all recognize that a man's age has no direct relationship to his ability to perform a job. It is just as ridiculous to assume that some people should retire at age 65 as it is to pretend—as we often do—that other men will not need a retirement income until they reach that age.

We need to reexamine the whole problem of retirement. We need to recognize that many men and women over 65 want a job, need a job, and could perform a job. But they are excluded from one arbitrarily because of their age. This fact was dramatized recently by the response to an ad in a New York paper offering a messenger's job to a retired man. Over 250 older men responded. Retired ministers and teachers were ready and anxious to deliver messages for \$34 a week. Among the applicants were 25 retired firemen and policemen, 20 former postal employees, dozens of ex-civil-service workers, a retired Army master sergeant, partially disabled veterans, a former chemist, and 2 men who used to own their own grocery and real-estate firms. "It scares me," said the employer, "to think so many men of that age need this kind of money."

#### THE AGED CAN WORK

Meanwhile it is becoming clear that some of the reasons given by employers for their failure to hire older workers do not stand up under examination. Ewan Clague, the United States Com-

missioner of Labor Statistics, tells us that—

Many of the physical changes associated with age not only tend to occur more slowly than we once supposed, but also interfere less than we would expect with performance on the job . . . many an oldster has keener hearing and better vision than an average man 20 or more years his junior.

Surveys made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in manufacturing industries during World War II showed that workers over 65 lost less working time than those in their teens and twenties. A companion survey showed that handicapping injuries, which required only first aid, were much less common at age 50 and over than in the younger-age groups. A recent study of the job problems of older workers, conducted by the Bureau of Employment Security, shows the importance of employment counseling and job promotion for older workers. It also challenges the popular opinion that a full or expanding employment solves the job problems of older workers.

#### A COMMITTEE STUDY POINTS WAY TO BETTER LIFE FOR ALL

These, then are some of the reasons why I urge immediate action on my resolution. We need to know more about population changes. We need data on kinds of employment, on the employability of aged workers, and on rehabilitation schemes which will restore hope and health to many of our oldsters. We must have more information on their living and housing arrangements, their recreational activities, and their participation in community life. We should know more about the relationship of calendar age to the capacities and needs of individual workers. The implications of compulsory retirement and its effect on job opportunities for the near-aged call for special attention. We must modernize our thinking, and recognize the effect of recent technological changes, of shifts in demands for labor, of shrinkage in opportunity for self-employment on the problems of the aging.

Such a committee could draw upon the scattered interest which is already beginning to show its effect. In August of 1950, the first National Conference on Aging was held in Washington. Another such conference is scheduled for St. Louis in September. But I call your special attention to the fact that the one major conclusion of the 816 delegates from all parts of the country at the first conference—was that the greatest lack was sufficient data.

Projects and studies are appearing in a few States, and in some communities which will shed much light. Early last year, Governor Stevenson established the Illinois Committee on Problems of the Aging. In August a preliminary report of the fact-finding subcommittee appeared showing that Illinois has at least 1,100,000 persons aged 60 and over. Over one-third of this total, or 420,000, were living in Cook County, of whom about 26 percent were receiving assistance through public programs. In the last 20 years, this report shows, the num-

ber of persons 65 and over in my State has increased by 70.7 percent. Named as the chief causes of dependency were the problems of unemployment, health, and housing.

Michigan has started on a similar State study. The three annual reports of New York's Joint Committee on the Aged, have already assembled much valuable information on the problems in that State. But the fact remains that we have just begun to get at the job that needs to be done. Finally, as I have tried to suggest, this is a national problem which requires a national solution.

AGED ARE THE DISPLACED PERSONS OF THE UNITED STATES

I submit that it is time to recognize that our older citizens are a tremendous potential asset to this Nation, and that they have the right to lead a proud, productive, and independent life to the end. We need to recognize that many of them are poor, sick, bored, and lonely—the "displaced persons" of their own country. They live among us but often worlds apart from us. We need to assemble in one place all available evidence about methods which will improve their social standing, augment their capacity and willingness to learn and to work. We must furnish them with the chance for better housing, diet, recreation, religious observance, and community life.

Dr. Louis Dublin has said:

There is no better test of a community than the program it follows for the care of the aged.

For the same reasons, there is no better test of a Nation than its program for its senior citizens. We must recognize that they are a very important part of our national community and take steps to add meaning and happiness to the years which have been added to their lives. I urge this Congress to establish the select committee described in my Resolution No. 238, so that we may provide our older people with an enduring place of dignity and usefulness in the national family. In so doing, we will also establish a still better way of life for every American.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN] is recognized for 40 minutes.

SHAMEFULLY NEGLECTED, AND FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG, OUR SHIP OWNERS HAVE PAID A STAGGERING PRICE—COMPELLED TO COMPETE WITH LOW-STANDARD AND LOW-COST FOREIGN SHIPPING, OUR OWN AMERICAN OWNERS ARE DENIED THE RIGHT TO MAKE NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS TO KEEP THEM SELF-SUPPORTING

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to calculate the number of lives and the human suffering that could have been spared, to say nothing of the economies that could have been effected, in World War II, by making use of the knowledge which we had in hand after fighting World War I.

One would assume that the lessons by the losses sustained and the critical sit-

uations which arose, due to shortage of ships, would have been sufficient to indelibly and forever impress upon the minds of our national leaders the wisdom of avoiding a repetition of such blundering for all times.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. James A. Brownlow, President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, gave concrete expression as to what might well constitute a national program with respect to both the establishment as well as the maintenance of national independence of action with respect to oceanic shipping.

In a recent article carried in the American Federationist, Mr. Brownlow wrote, in part, as follows:

First, the United States should retain its standing among the commercial nations of the world. United States-flag ships should sail all seas and penetrate all harbors, carrying our exports and imports.

Second, as a Nation we should not allow our skilled shipbuilding mechanics and ship-operating personnel to become dispersed and be deprived of the opportunity to engage in the work in which they are skilled, or our shipyards and other ship maintenance facilities to become dissipated, deteriorated and, in many instances, unfit for future use.

The last and perhaps most important reason is that the United States must remain independent of any nation or group of nations in the carrying of our commerce and in maintaining our first line of national defense. National emergencies must never find us again dependent upon the ships of other nations to carry our troops or implements of war.

It would be assumed that two experiences would suffice to impress upon us the magnitude of successive blunders and fully prepare us for future needs. Quite the contrary is true, however. As late as mid-1950 there were loud clamors emanating from some spokesmen for Government that the sacrificing of our Merchant Marine would aid in the closing of the dollar gap existing between the United States and some foreign countries.

The belief that American products and exports should be carried in foreign bottoms also had its strong advocates. In fact, this advocacy was put into practice to the exclusion of the use of American ships until Congress insisted, by statute, that at least one-half of United States Government-financed and provided goods and products be carried in American bottoms.

Mr. Speaker, there is probably nothing that reflected itself in modern civilization more than did the coming of the ocean steamship, and, as a result thereof, on May 22, in the year of 1819, occurred an event that actually has changed the well-being of all the people on the earth.

The departure, on that date, from the port of Savannah, Ga., of the good ship bearing that name, thrilled this Nation, for the *Savannah* was the first steam-propelled vessel ever to attempt to cross the Atlantic.

As it was with those who scoffed at "Fulton's Folly" on its historic sail up the Hudson, there were those who said that the *Savannah* could never cross the ocean. Prediction was made that machines down below her decks would break down, or that her curious paddle wheels would stop, and because of that breakdown the *Savannah*, without power of

sail and beaten by Atlantic storms, would drift helplessly until she floundered.

But the plucky little ship drove her way straight across the ocean, and the news of her successful trip and arrival in Liverpool actually electrified the whole world.

The one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of that historic event was signalized just a week ago by celebrations held in all parts of these United States, during which the American ingenuity and bravery represented by the men who designed and piloted that little ship across the ocean were commemorated in a vast number of our American cities.

Mr. Speaker, two World Wars have been fought on foreign soils rather than on the shores of our own United States because the American merchant marine, once it was built, made it possible for our Armed Forces to meet the enemy on his own territory, and meet him with all the complex armaments necessary to victory in modern warfare.

In the present war emergency, the celebration of National Maritime Day, on May 22, last, was of peculiarly striking significance. It was because of the sincere and profound sense of gratitude to our brave merchant seamen that honor was paid to the men and to the ships of the American Merchant Marine.

Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure and the privilege of attending one of the celebrations of those men and ships. This culminated in a dinner given at the Propeller Club, in Washington, D. C., at which the Honorable HERBERT R. O'CONNOR, of Maryland, was the principal speaker.

Not alone was Senator O'CONNOR's speech timely, it was altogether inspiring, and altogether in line with the proclamation made by the President with respect to the same question and just a few days prior thereto.

In riveting the attention of the Nation on the vital importance of our Merchant Marine in this crucial period of world history, the President proclaimed, in part, that:

The American Merchant Marine has again displayed, during the past year, its ability to support the military forces of our Nation by furnishing supplies to our fighting men engaged in the Korean hostilities. Present world conditions require a continuous state of readiness on the part of the American Merchant Marine in order that it may assist, along with all other branches of the Nation's industry and economy, in meeting the threat of aggression to our democracy.

While performing this vital task, the President pointed out, our merchant fleet has "continued to promote international trade and travel while serving the defense and security requirement of the Nation."

Mr. Speaker, President Truman's proclamation pointed clearly to the necessity of being vigilant by pointing out that we must meet adequately the problem of defense and commerce in times of peace as well as in times of war.

In a few but pointed sentences the President exhibited the vital role which our Merchant Marine plays in the national economy and security of this Nation.



The \$15,000,000,000 that we paid to build ships in World War II was comparably cheap insurance against imminent invasion of our own soil, but it was because we built those 5,000 ships—and at a breakneck pace—that we won the war and now have a comparably large Merchant Marine. Our critical ocean-shipping facilities are being impaired at a time when all-out preparedness gives a newer and further need for vigilance all along the line.

Mr. Speaker, there are few if any men in public life today who tackle the problem of national affairs with the zest, the enthusiasm, and the definite idea of bringing the whole to successful conclusion than the Honorable Senator HERBERT R. O'CONOR.

My personal interest in ships and the construction of a Merchant Marine dates back to the early days of World War I—and I am sure you will pardon the personal reference when I say that the shipbuilding companies which I headed up built more ships in southern ports than all other shipbuilding companies on the Gulf put together.

My long service on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of this House has given to me a rare insight into national requirements of our Merchant Marine, but there are few men whom I have ever met who brought greater insight to the problem than characterizes Senator O'Conor's approach to the question as evidenced by the marvelous talk which he made on that subject in the Propeller Club on the evening of May 22. The statistics and vital data which he narrated so easily made his every statement almost axiomatic. His evaluation of the inadequacies and neglect that has been visited upon our Merchant Marine should make every Member of this House give careful concern to the questions which he so ably discussed.

It is because of these reasons, among others, and in order to make this remarkable address by Senator O'Conor available to all of my colleagues in this Congress who sit on both sides of the aisle and at both ends of the Capitol, that I now present the accompanying address of Senator O'Conor made last week at the annual Maritime Day dinner here in Washington.

Senator O'Conor's talk was as follows:

One of the foremost factors in the forward progress of the United States—in war and in peace—has been the outstanding contribution made by the Merchant Marine and by the maritime industry in general.

During every emergency, when armed conflict threatened the future existence of our Nation, the Merchant Marine, from its foremost leaders to the sturdy merchant seamen, has come to the defense of our Government. Furthermore, in the war eras this industry risked its entire resources—possibly to a far greater degree than many other industries—in support of the defense effort.

In times of peace its outstanding contribution to the Nation's welfare has been signalized by trade expansion throughout the world and its resultant increased business developments on the homeland. Countless numbers have benefited from these operations.

In the American merchant fleet of today, mostly privately owned and operated for private account or for Government account by the shipping industry of this country, are

90,000 men aboard ship earning approximately 30 million dollars in monthly wages.

Nor can the fact be overlooked that the United States Treasury has been recipient of vast revenues from these operations and from related business activities. Other employment created by our merchant marine is estimated at nearly 180,000 men, including administrative personnel, ship chandlers, dockside labor, shipyard workers, and others, whose earnings are estimated at nearly 1 billion dollars annually.

In its golden age, prior to the War Between the States, the maritime industry has been assisted to eliminate foreign competition either by discriminatory duties or during a few brief periods by the granting of subsidies in the form of mail contracts. The era of successful private shipping enterprise terminated with the War Between the States. Because of the risks of war and high insurance rates, many vessels were then transferred to foreign flags and were not allowed later to return to American registry.

The Spanish-American War, with the resultant commitments of the United States overseas, brought about a general realization of the state of decay of our Merchant Marine. The American foreign trade merchant fleet had dwindled to almost complete impotency. World War I left its problems and the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 was designed primarily for the disposal of surplus vessels and to assist toward the restoration of foreign commerce. Despite this legislation and notwithstanding the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 the merchant fleet continued to decline. By 1933 only one-third of our foreign commerce was transported by United States flag carriers.

The dangers to the future of our world trade inherent in such a situation aroused the country and brought into being the much-discussed Merchant Marine Act of 1936. But the limited assistance given was offset by other factors operating against American shipping. As an indication of the great decline that ensued, one needs but to point to the fact that, whereas in 1946 there were 5,387 ships of 55 million dead weight tonnage under the American flag, today the privately owned merchant fleet flying the United States flag totals 1,310 ships of some 15½ million dead weight tons. Incredible as it may seem, our Nation, the economic leader of the world, today is operating less than 10 percent of the world's ships.

American tankers were in 1950 carrying approximately 50 percent of import and export tanker cargoes, but the record of dry cargo carryings was far less encouraging—in that year American-flag vessels carried only 38 percent of our import tonnage, and 36 percent of our export tonnage.

In the all-important group of passenger ships (so vital as transports in dire emergency) America has been greatly outdistanced. In 1939 there were 117 American passenger ships of 877 thousand gross tons. Of the approximately 3,500 vessels the United States has now in active service and in lay-up, only 79 can be listed as passenger liners. Actually, just 47 of these are in service, the remainder being either unsuitable or obsolete.

Contrast this with the proportionately far greater number in Great Britain. Out of 2,605 ships of all types, Great Britain has 279 passenger vessels, approximately six times as many as those in active service in this country. Even little Holland outdistances the United States with almost one-fourth of its 500 vessels, 89, in passenger classification. Ahead of us, too, are France, with 72, and Italy with 48. Even Soviet Russia, despite its minimum fleet of little more than 400 vessels of all types, has 63 passenger vessels.

Disturbing as is this comparison of figures, it is heightened considerably by the fact that while foreign nations have on order or under

construction 97 passenger liners at the present time, only two are presently under construction in the United States.

The Merchant Marine has been shamefully neglected. While world developments have made our Nation the financial and economic leader of the world, its representative on the high seas carrying the American flag has not always received equitable treatment at the hands of the Government. For the very privilege of carrying the American flag, shipowners have paid a staggering price. In competition with foreign nations they have been required to meet rigid conditions in world trade while being denied the right to lower their standards or their costs in order to remain self-supporting.

The United States Merchant Marine faces a most severe competition from foreign-flag ships. This country has set standards of safety, of wages, and of maintenance aboard American-flag ships high enough to encourage our best young men to follow the calling of the sea. It is therefore essential if we are to have for our national strength in time of peace or war a strong and vigorous Merchant Marine, that our shipping industry receive from this country, as a whole, some dependable and substantial support.

Under our legislation this national support is twofold. First, it comes in the form of an operating subsidy to equalize the difference between American costs and foreign costs in the day-to-day operation of ships. This is not a guaranty of profits to a favored industry, but a contribution to enable it to compete for the carrying of our foreign commerce over the seas of the world.

The second form of support which the Nation now gives to the shipping industry, and which is essential for its strength, is the assurance so far as Congress is able to give it, that American-flag ships shall carry not less than 50 percent of its foreign commerce. Foreign nations are not slow to obtain for their national ships such part of their cargoes as they can control, and it must be no less the policy of this Government to do likewise.

Common sense dictates that American ships must be kept on the high seas in sufficient numbers to prevent more aggressive nations from gaining prestige at our expense by outdistancing us in the race for world trade. Yet your Government has acted at times merely as a bystander and an observer of the race where the handicaps have been heavily weighted against the entry carrying our colors.

Most important of all, the experience of history has shown how vital to national security has been the Merchant Marine as a virtual arm of the military. Even within our own lives two world wars would seem to have been enough to demonstrate that the best equipped, mightiest military forces are of little avail if they cannot be transported to the battle areas in the shortest possible time.

The American Merchant Marine has been rightly called the fourth arm of American defense. It has been our national good fortune that the wars of our generation have been fought on foreign soil and if again we are forced to meet an aggressor we shall hope to keep him beyond the seas. How can this be done without a bridge of ships to keep our forces fed as well as supplied and equipped with the vast machinery needed to make modern war?

While all this is admitted today, our Government over the years has allowed a steady but sure decline in the Merchant Marine. Most alarming also has been the steady deterioration since World War II of shipping construction and maintenance. Prior to the recent activities, occurring after the Korean crisis, it was palpably clear that the minimum needs of the country for expert ship construction workers were not being met. Skilled workers and key leaders were being allowed to disperse to other areas and oc-

cupations. Fortunately, under the impulse of Korean shipping needs, steps have been taken to halt this construction exodus.

In the early days of his official duties Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, the Maritime Administrator, saw pressing need of fast dry cargo carriers which in case of emergency would be able to operate alone without convoy. One of his early acts was to have plans and specifications drawn for a fleet of such ships, and as soon as Congress became aware of the urgent necessity, it appropriated funds so that now a fleet of 25 of the new Mariner class is being constructed in 5 of the shipyards of this country.

These ships will have substantially twice the speed of the Victory ships which are laid up in the reserve fleet, and in case of emergency their contribution to our military forces can be of immeasurable value. It must be noted here that much progress has been made in building up the American merchant fleet since last Maritime Day. A total of 352 ships have been reactivated, almost one a day, a splendid accomplishment that reflects untold credit upon the shipping industry, upon maritime labor, and upon the shipyards of the country. At present the pressing fact is the need of new and fast passenger carriers available to do a vital troop-carrying job in case of need. And it was in recognition of this lack of passenger vessels particularly that I introduced in the last session, with Senator WARREN MAGNUSON as cosponsor, the long-range shipping bill on which such extended and valuable hearings were held.

It is particularly gratifying to report that the shipping interests and labor organizations of the United States gave wholehearted approval to the bill and rendered valuable service in presenting evidence as to the need for a long-range enactment. The Maritime Administration also furnished proof of the necessity for such stimulation. The bill, reintroduced in this session as S. 241 is currently on the calendar, and it is hoped that the forthcoming report to the President from the Treasury and Commerce Departments will be of such a favorable nature as to insure prompt Senate approval.

Here let me say a word about the matter of Government sale of surplus vessels, which seems to be in controversy at the moment. Briefly, it should be pointed out that, following the all-out ship construction program of World War II, the Government had on hand, when hostilities ended, a large surplus of wartime vessels, built at abnormally high cost, for disposal.

After long public hearings the Ship Sales Act of 1946 was passed, and a formula established for prices and terms which, it was thought, would attract prospective purchasers. More than 1,950 vessels were sold, at a higher proportion to their construction cost than the War Assets Administration was able to recover in other fields of surplus materials.

Actually, the sales recovered 37.7 percent of the wartime costs, against a 27.4-percent return for surplus materials generally, and about 12 percent for airplanes. Charter hire brought the total return to the Treasury up to 47 percent of original costs. If a like return had been possible in surplus sales generally, the Treasury would have been many millions of dollars richer.

To face facts realistically is the part of prudence and common sense. Applying that tested yardstick we should be convinced that in the gravest of crises which may face the United States, we should not have to depend upon any foreign nation in the vital matter of transportation of our troops.

It is no reflection upon friendly allies to express the warning that it is risking destruction to follow the practices adopted in World War II when we were compelled to accept huge transports from foreign powers to move American troops to distant places.

When we add to the fact that by maintaining self-sufficiency we are also aiding the economy of the Nation it would seem to be good business to preserve American shipping on the most successful basis. Obviously, the more production and the more operation stemming from American industries the more stable will be the general economic order.

Mr. Speaker, as a long-time member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House, I am altogether mindful of the great debt which the American people owe to the able Senator EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate; to the tremendous ability and energy of Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee; to Senator HERBERT R. O'CONNOR; and to all other Members of the House and Senate who have determined to put their shoulders to the wheel and foster intelligent and realistic legislation that would result in a healthy, progressive, and constant development of the United States Merchant Marine.

For the first time in years there again becomes evident a determination on the part of a small but vocal minority to "gut" this indispensable "fourth arm" of our national defense services—the American Merchant Marine. There is now evident more than equal determination to resist the onslaught.

It matters little whether efforts to whittle down the Merchant Marine are due to competitive foreign philosophies or misguided domestic philosophies. They both carry the same destructive thought. Moreover, the foreign concept which would treat American shipping as a "hand out," or as an adjunct to the Marshall Plan, seems already to have permeated several departments of our Government.

The theme of the negative ideas seems to be that foreign flags could best carry the water-borne commerce of the United States because their shipowners pay less wages, have lower living standards for their crews, less safety protection, and other lower costs of operation. That type of approach is as ridiculous as would be an attempt to set back the Twentieth Century.

In all recorded maritime history, no people has ever had brought home to them as clearly as have the people of these United States—the need of a strong Merchant Marine. They know that when this need was ignored this country suffered as surely as if it had sustained the most severe attack. The American people know that when the horrors of the European war struck our shores that we had to spend billions of dollars in a wild race to offset the losses to our own and world shipping that was shot at from out of the bowels of the German submarines.

Who is there among us that can ever forget the thousands of men who went down with the hundreds of ships sunk without warning—or else, floating in a sea of oil were either frozen or burned to death on the frigid waters of the Atlantic or the Caribbean?

Who can ever forget the ghastly sight of the oil-drenched bodies washed up on the oil-soaked beaches of the East and Gulf Coasts prior to the conquest of the

dreaded German fleets of the German undersea craft.

America could never have won either World War I or World War II without those long lines of gray ships that kept constantly shuttling troops and ammunition from off of this continent across the seven seas to our own troops or the troops of our allies in every port of the world.

Mr. Speaker, how strange is the fact that, on two occasions, you and I have both lived to see the American people turn their eyes from off the sea and forget that this Nation has been saved from bitter wars which might easily have been fought in the cities and the villages of this country—only by the fact that we had the ability to build those blessed ships of the American Merchant Marine.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BEALL, for June 5 and 6, on account of official business.

To Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. ENGLE), for week of June 4, on account of official business.

To Mr. LOVRE (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), for today, on account of official business.

To Mr. MACK of Washington (at the request of Mr. TOLLEFSON), until June 7, on account of official business.

To Mr. BERRY (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for today, on account of official business.

To Mr. BATES of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. CLEMENTE), for June 5 and 6, on account of official business.

To Mr. CLEMENTE, for June 5 and 6, on account of official business.

To Mr. CANFIELD (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for 2 days, on account of official business.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech delivered by Gen. Nathan F. Twining when he received an honorary degree from the University of Alaska.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from this morning's Washington Post.

Mr. BARING, Mr. WOOD of Idaho, and Mr. PHILLIPS asked and were given permission to extend their remarks.

Mr. YORTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. McMILLAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address he delivered before the nurses graduating class at the McLeod Infirmary, Florence, S. C.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include the address delivered by Senator JAMES H. DUFF at the centennial exercises at Carson-Newman College at Jefferson City, Tenn.

Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a summarized newspaper article relating to a health plan in the State of Kansas.



Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Ann Arbor News.

Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain extraneous material.

Mr. VAN PELT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an essay.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech made by him at Humboldt, Iowa, on May 28, 1951.

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include an editorial.

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include several newspaper articles on the sale of narcotics to minors.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain extraneous material.

Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the St. Paul Food Digest.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCCORMACK (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Boston Post of Friday, June 1, 1951.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain letters which he sent and received.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. COLE of New York (at the request of Mr. KEATING) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address which he gave.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial which appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat entitled "Foolish Politics." This editorial pays a splendid tribute to one of the new Members of the House, the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable THOMAS B. CURTIS, who has shown great ability and considerable understanding of our national problems as evidenced by his debates on the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 5, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

481. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 19, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Little Calumet River and tributaries, Ind., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941 (H. Doc. No. 153); to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

482. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 5, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Coal Creek and tributaries, Tenn., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on July 24, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 154); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

483. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 9, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of report on Port Angeles Harbor, Wash., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on August 28, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 155); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

484. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 11, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a preliminary examination and survey of St. George Sound at East Point, Fla.; East Point, Apalachicola Bay, Fla.; and Apalachicola Bay, Fla., with a view to constructing a yacht basin; all authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 24, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 156); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

485. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 28, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of report on the Arkansas River and tributaries, with a view to improvement for flood control in Holla Bend Bottom, an area in Pope County, Ark., along the north side of the Arkansas River, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on April 19, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 157); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

486. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the provision in the act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1235, 1253) authorizing the granting of easements

for rights-of-way for electric transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines and poles; to the Committee on Agriculture.

487. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease for the month of April 1951, pursuant to Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

488. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the mineral leasing laws in order to eliminate the waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

489. A letter from the Chairman, Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for 1950, pursuant to paragraph 20 of section 8 of an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1913; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

490. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Quarterly Report of the Maritime Administration of the Department on the activities and transactions of the Administration under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, for the period January 1, 1951, through March 31, 1951; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

491. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

492. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of certain laws enacted by the First Guam Legislature, in accordance with Section 19 of Public Law 630, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

493. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting the sixth semiannual report listing the contracts negotiated by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to sections 2 (c) (11) and 2 (c) (16) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, covering the 6-month period from July 1 through December 31, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

494. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the Road Act of May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 750), authorizing appropriations for roads on Indian reservations"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

495. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to authorize certain easement, land, and other property transactions, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

496. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to reserve certain land on the public domain in Utah for addition to the Goshute Indian Reservation"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

497. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to modify and extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post office purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

498. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the report on the administration and enforcement of the registration provisions of the Subversive Activities Con-

trol Act as required by section 9 (c) of the act for the period from September 23, 1950, to May 31, 1951; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

499. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to extend the time for enrollment of the Indians of California, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

500. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the audit report of Natural Fibers Revolving Fund established in the Department of the Army pursuant to the act of June 29, 1948 (5 U. S. C. 234), for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1949 and 1950, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 (31 U. S. C. 1), and, as requested by the Secretary of the Army; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

501. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting at the request of Governor Long of Hawaii, a certified copy of Joint Resolution No. 11, for the relief of Edward C. Searle, adopted by the Legislature of Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 4319. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

H. R. 4320. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McKINNON:

H. R. 4321. A bill providing for contributions to States and local governmental units in lieu of taxes on real property held by the Federal Government; creating a commission to determine and pay such contributions; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 4322. A bill to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health of school children through the development of school health services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 4323. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms of more than 5 years but not in excess of 25 years, and for acquisition of title to such properties and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 112. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should withdraw its recognition of the present Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist Government of Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 114. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist Government of Rumania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist Government of Czechoslovakia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 116. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist Government of Hungary; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 117. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist Government of Bulgaria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 118. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist Government of Albania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, requesting the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 4324. A bill for the relief of Stella King Beardin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 4325. A bill for the relief of Ignazio Paparella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 4326. A bill for the relief of Toshiko Nakamura Takimoto and her minor son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 4327. A bill for the relief of Gaspari Vitale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.:

H. R. 4328. A bill for the relief of Magdalena Rose Denes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

302. By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolutions pertaining to increased work week, merit promotions, and weekly pay days adopted at the First Biennial Conference of the New Jersey Federation of Post Office Clerks in Jersey City, N. J., on May 19, 1951; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

303. By Mr. GOODWIN: Resolution of Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of Massachusetts, regarding deferment of students and discrimination against graduates who are eligible for draft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

304. Also, resolution of Massachusetts Highway Users Conference opposing proposed increase in Federal automotive excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

305. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. Duncan O'Brien, chairman, Flushing Council of Women's Organizations, Inc., Flushing, N. Y., relative to urging that legislation be passed providing for an adequate appropriation to deal with the narcotic situation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

306. Also, petition of Board of Aldermen, Somerville, Mass., urging the President and General MacArthur to unite for the common good of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1951

(Legislative day of Thursday, May 17, 1951)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, Thou who art the light behind life's shadows, the love behind life's sorrows, shine in morning splendor upon these darkened lives of ours. We confess that we have remembered and treasured the words of the Master's matchless prayer, "Thy kingdom come," but too often we have forgotten their flaming meaning. The great hope of that radiant kingdom of love has grown dim, as hatred and selfishness and man's inhumanity to man have desecrated the earth. Yet we are grateful that in darkest days prophetic souls have ever marched with Thee, keeping step to the distant music of Thy sure victory. In spite of those who mock that fair dream, in spite of cunning foes without and fears within our own fickle hearts, keep us as the ministers of Thy purpose steadfast, on the march to a redeemed earth and to that City of Light whose builder and maker is God. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On the request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, June 4, 1951, was dispensed with.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. CAIN was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate today.

#### THE CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 75) authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals, and for other purposes.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, under the unanimous-consent agreement, time on the unfinished business begins